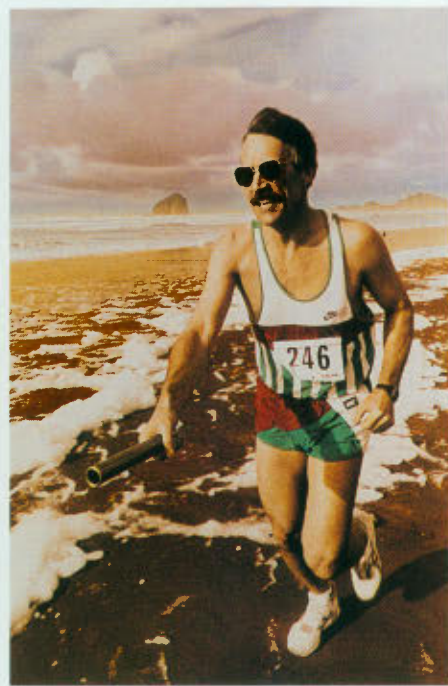
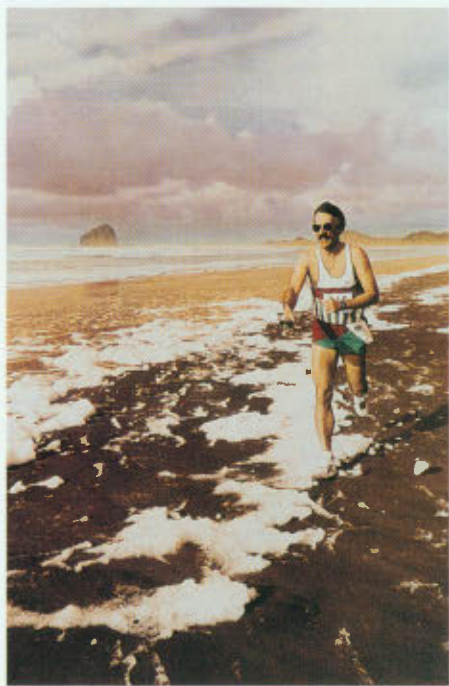


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IS CRIME UNDER ARREST IN IDAHO?



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BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY**VOL. XV, NO. 3 SPRING 1990****FEATURES**

RIDING A CRIME WAVE	14	<i>Good news and bad news about Idaho's crime rate.</i>
VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE	18	<i>The impact of domestic violence can shatter a life.</i>
NO ROOM AT THE PEN	22	<i>Idaho is paying a heavy price for its crimes.</i>

DEPARTMENTS

FIRST WORD	7
RESEARCH	8
CAMPUS NEWS	28
ALUMNOTES	36
GIVING	44

WELCOME TO IDAHO

Students from Asia University in Tokyo were all smiles as they arrived at the Boise Municipal Airport in March. Forty-six students are on the BSU campus to take courses in English, U.S. history, environmental studies and physical education. After their five-month stay is complete, another class will arrive in September.



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ABOUT THE COVER: Compared to America's urban areas, Idaho is relatively crime-free. That is not to say that the Gem State is immune to society's ills. Overcrowded prisons, domestic violence and illegal drugs are just some of the problems facing the state's law-enforcement officials in the 1990s. On the surface, Idahoans appear to be sailing on tranquil seas. But, as depicted in Glenn Oakley's photograph, there are menacing undercurrents to the state's peace and prosperity.

Crime takes many forms. Is killing an endangered species, the spotted owl, for example, really a crime? Since the world began, date it when you wish, thousands of species of plants and animals have disappeared, with little consequence for man. It didn't matter much. Until recently, poisoning a man's drink was a crime, while poisoning man's rivers was a bad habit. The eagle could vanish, and our flag would still be there. Certainly, the spotted owl is of no more significance than the passenger pigeon, except as a contemporary symbol. The question is, how important are the forests and the related natural environment represented and protected so tenuously by this innocuous bird?

In that fascinating balance between people and nature, there is not much left of the latter to pollute, destroy or change before large segments of human life on the planet will dry up and blow away. Some areas face more danger than others. All the great Eastern civilizations which wore out their soil were located in and around semiarid and arid zones, e.g., Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt and West Pakistan.

That historical insight is important to me as one who lives in an oasis civilization in the semiarid Intermountain West and has grown to love it. So I, for one, must seek a precise and complete answer to how much land and wildlife will be destroyed by noise pollution before appreciating a 2 million-acre air base and bombing range. I should also like to know the effect on air quality, on the temperature of the Snake River, and, on the land itself, before supporting the proposed massive, coal-fired power plant constructed to supply electricity to an area from which those who can afford it are escaping. "Better life through electricity" was one thing when the first light bulb was illuminated in Twin Falls; another, when thousands of additional neon signs are contemplated in California and Arizona.

While I'm at it, I would like to know all the effects of a new ski resort on a lake whose water quality is already in question. If there is a relationship between air quality, worldwide, and the condition of our forests, the spotted owl begins to look a bit like the soul of Faust before it was sold. For some, the bird represents all four of these environmental issues so important to southwest Idaho and to all Americans.

A large air base is a welfare program for a region; a coal-fired plant is a source of wealth for a few; and the forests are the basis of an industry important to owners and labor alike. As a boy, nearly everyone I knew in southern Illinois depended on the bituminous coal industry. However, when the holes in the steel in bridges over the Mississippi River, and in my grandfather's lungs, which came from the smoke of the burning "black diamonds," became intolerable, bituminous coal mining declined rapidly. There was some difficulty in transition, but new jobs and new investments were found. Could there be a symbolic relationship between miners' lungs and the spotted owl?

Francis of Assisi, the great Christian teacher, treated all living things and inanimate objects as if they were his brothers and sisters, a romantic and unworldly attitude. To him, killing a spotted owl would not only be a crime, but a sin.

Benedict of Nursia was just as good a Christian, who required that all Benedictines work with their hands in the fields and shops. When they did, they admittedly altered nature. But they spent a great deal of time redefining the purist, conservationist attitude of St. Francis, to one of caring and responsible human stewardship of the environment. To St. Benedict, killing a spotted owl would have been neither a crime nor a sin, but eliminating them through irresponsible use of the forests—even if it meant loss of jobs and higher prices—would have been both.

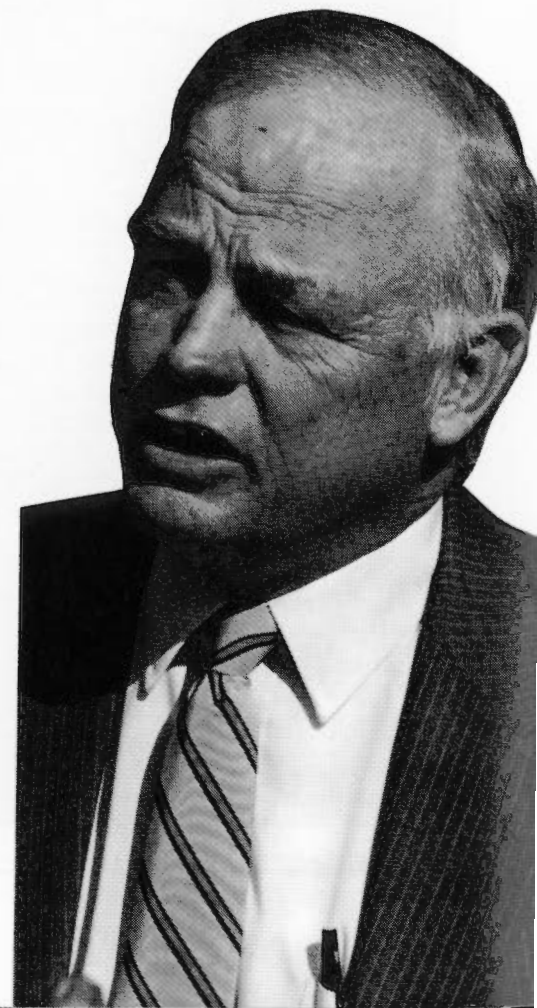
I am not ready to become a Benedictine, even though I often feel that I am in a cathedral when alone in the mountains. Good stewardship can keep acid rain, coal smoke, supersonic booms and the creeping desert out of my church without causing a surrounding economic collapse. With many others, I am ready to participate in a local, regional, national and worldwide effort to bring good environmental stewardship to the modern world.

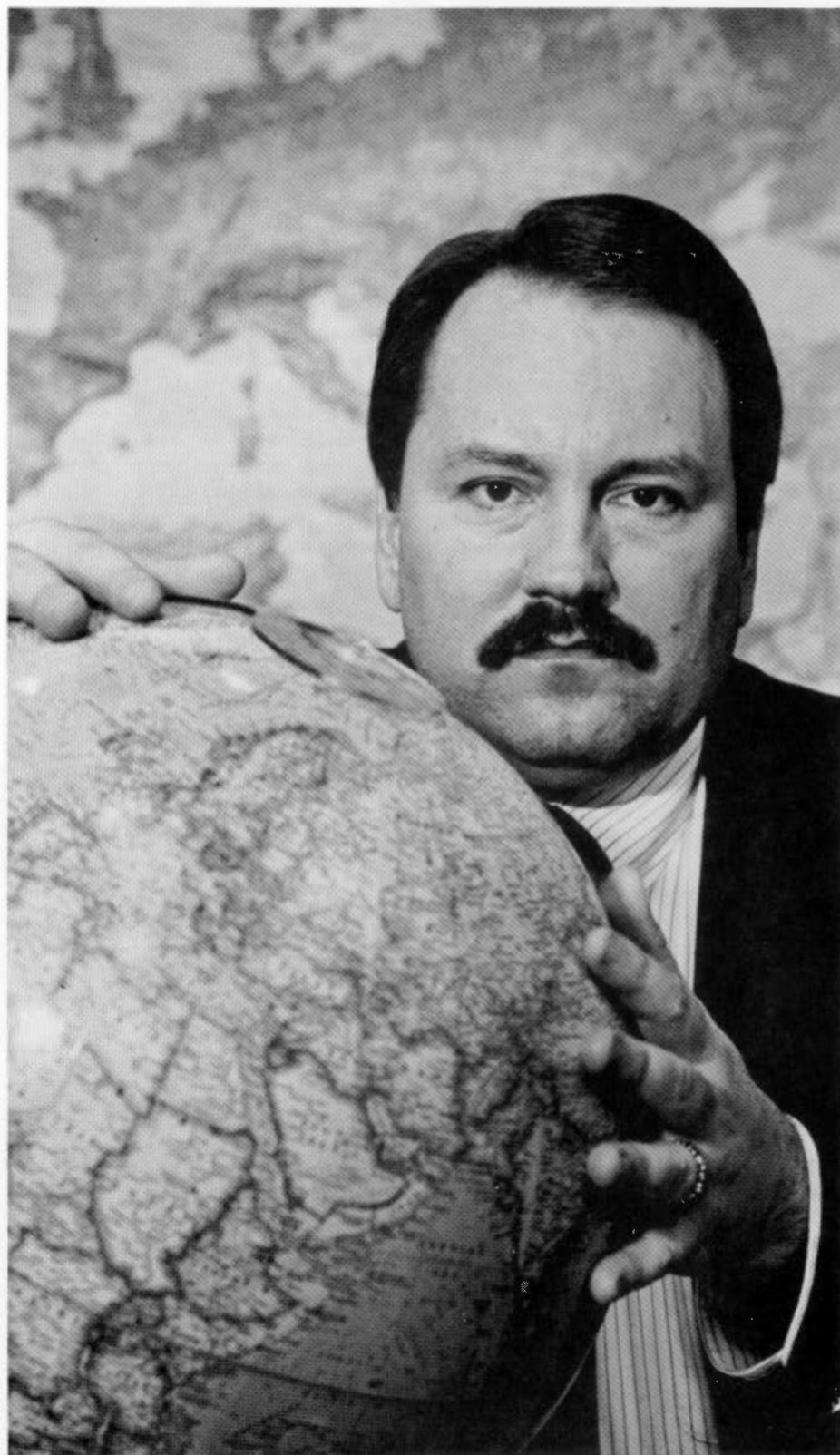
Boise State University has a responsibility in environmental matters. As an urban university it has an obligation to comment upon the quality of life within the city limits as well as upon the critical balance between the city and the countryside surrounding it. It has a further obligation to strengthen and enforce its own university

environmental plan. The university should be a leader in causing environmental solutions rather than increasing environmental problems. It should be a voice of balance, of Benedictine stewardship, but should not be afraid to suggest new approaches and raise questions. Why should not the military be encouraged to institute a conservation ribbon for all inductees? Why shouldn't it be a statewide, or nationwide, campaign to plant a tree for every American, and see that it survives?

Why shouldn't the spotted owl become the national bird, if it represents the single most critical issue, greater than AIDS, or war, or the war on drugs, which all remaining generations of Americans will face? Apparently, this particular bird cannot survive without old, mature forests. How long can we? Already a national symbol, why shouldn't its fate be contemplated in an issue of *FOCUS* dealing with crime?

By John H. Keiser
President, Boise State University





DEFINING THE NEW WORLD

By Bob Evancho

Now that the Iron Curtain has fallen, BSU political scientist Greg Raymond has many new questions to ponder. Whither NATO? What of the Warsaw Pact? What will be the consequences of German reunification? And what is America's role in all this?

Considered one of the nation's experts on international relations, Raymond is giving these and related issues considerable thought.

"What has happened has certainly made me rethink a lot of assumptions," says Raymond of the turbulent times in Eastern Europe. "I would be untruthful if I said anyone saw this coming. I certainly didn't, and I don't think anyone else did. But it's fascinating, unbelievably fascinating.

"Right now, I'd say that it is probably more exciting to be someone specializing in international relations than any other discipline I can think of. . . . But my bias is that it is always more fascinating."

Most of the events leading to the dramatic democratization of Eastern Europe, however, occurred after Raymond's most recent book on international relations, his third such effort, had been written. *When Trust Breaks Down: Alliance Norms and World Politics*, which Raymond co-authored with Charles W. Kegley Jr. of the University of South Carolina, analyzes the environment in which alliances are formed and dissolve. Based on a multimethod approach that blends statistical analyses and case studies, Raymond and Kegley use historical and legal evidence on the type of alliance norm that is most conducive to peace.

In the book, Raymond and Kegley demonstrate that peace is best preserved when alliance commitments are not left open-ended and are considered binding by all parties.

Given the ever-changing look of Europe's political landscape, it was inevitable that the state of affairs now would be considerably different than when Raymond and Kegley concluded their book last spring. "Some things had begun to unfold," says Raymond. "Obviously perestroika had started in the Soviet Union and glasnost and new political

In Raymond's line of work, the events in Eastern Europe have made a world of difference.

thinking had begun. But the Berlin Wall had not come down yet when we finished the book."

Raymond says the events of 1989 "would have made a nice epilogue" to *When Trust Breaks Down*, but they don't affect the basic arguments. "After all, the book looks at alliance dynamics from 1815 through the early 1980s, so we've got a pretty good data base there from which you can make inferences," he says. "With all the data, I don't think the events of 1989 are going to affect the basic conclusion, even if we could have foreseen how everything unfolded."

Since the publication of *When Trust Breaks Down*, Raymond's opinions on Eastern Europe have been sought by others. He recently wrote the article "America and the Accelerating Decay of Alliances" for the *Harvard International Review* and another, "The End of Alliance?" for the news magazine *USA Today*. Both essays examined foreign policy implications of the political changes in Eastern Europe.

In April, Raymond participated in a panel discussion on European security in Washington, D.C., with scholars from the Soviet Union, Finland, East Germany, West Germany and Poland.

And with each country seeking an architecture—to borrow a phrase from the Bush administration's vocabulary—for the new Europe that is emerging after the collapse of communism, the issues are complex indeed, says Raymond.

A new European order is inevitable, he comments, but that is about the only thing we can conclude. And if it all sounds utopian, it shouldn't.

"We're entering a world that is very different from the one we're used to, and the danger is from going from one system to another. It's that transition that presents the problem," says Raymond. "In terms of one bloc coming apart at the seams, is that necessarily a good thing? Well, in the long run it may be, but in the short run it can be destabilizing."

"So the task for any prudent statesman is to be able to get through this period of great uncertainty. And frankly, even if communism didn't exist and you simply had two power blocs, one of which was falling apart, you have great uncertainties and instabilities regardless of the ideology."

While communism crumbles, democracies are born, and institutions such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact face the prospect of redefining themselves, Raymond says little, if anything, has been determined. 1989 and the ensuing events of this year may indeed mark one of the most significant periods of this century, but it depends on what comes next, he says. □

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RESEARCH BRIEFS ...

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

Art department chair **MARY WITTE'S** article "Imaging on the Color Copier/The New Generation" was included in the published proceedings of the 21st Annual Conference on Visual Literacy.

FELIX HEAP, art, presented a paper on "Franciscan Nature Mysticism and Reading the Book of Nature in the Sistine Chapel: Religious Syncretism in Art" at the Rocky Mountain Medieval and Renaissance Association meeting in Missoula, Mont.

BRAD BRAMMEL, chemistry, is co-author of the paper "NMR, Calorimetric, Spin label and Optical Studies on a Trifluoromethyl-substituted Styryl Molecular Probe in Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine Vesicles and Multilamellar Suspensions: a Model for Location of Optical Probes." The paper was recently published in *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*.

MICHON ROZMAJZL, music, has had her music text *Music Fundamentals, Methods, and Materials for the Elementary Classroom Teacher* published by Longman, Inc. of New York. Rozmajzl also presented a session on "Relating Folk Arts: Music, Art, and Poetry" at the national conference of the Organization of American Kodaly Educators in Manitowoc, Wis.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

MICHAEL BIXBY, management, has presented two papers: "Synthesis and Originality in Computer Screen Displays: The 'Look and Feel' Cases" to the American Business Law Association and "Was it Murder or an Accident? Recent Developments in Corporate Criminal Liability for Workplace Deaths" at the Pacific Northwest Business Law Association (PNLBA) meeting. He received the "Best Paper Award" from PNLBA for papers presented at the 1989 conference.

Bixby also published two articles: "Legal Issues Surrounding the Use of Comparative Advertising: What the Non-Prescriptive Drug Industry Has Taught Us," co-authored by **DOUGLAS LINCOLN**, marketing, in the February *Journal of Public Policy and Marketing*; and "Coverage of Legal Events in the Wall Street Journal" in the March *Journal of Legal Studies Education*.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

NORMA SADLER, teacher education, has contracted with Magill Press of Pasadena, Calif., to write a critical article on *The Trumpeter of Krakow*, a historical fiction written for children. The article will be published in *Masterplots II* in 1990. Sadler's short story "Confession" was accepted for publication in the next issue of *The St. Andrew's Review*, a literary journal from Laurinburg, N.C.

GARVIN CHASTAIN, psychology, presented the results of his recent research on visual spatial attention at a conference on the Recent Advances in the Analysis of Attention held at the University of Oregon. He presented "Variation in Difficulty of Target/Probe Identification and Visual Spatial Attention" at the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association in Tucson, Ariz., and will present "Absence of Perceptual Enhancement with Parafoveal Letter Pairs" at the convention of the American Psychological Society in Dallas in June. A formal report of the latter presentation has been accepted for publication in the *Journal of General Psychology*.

BILL KOZAR, health, physical education and recreation, has published "New Ways to Correct Errors" in *The Sport and Strategy Performance Report* and a monograph on "Parental Attitudes Toward Special Olympics."

Recent publications by **WERNER HOEGER**, health, physical education and recreation, include "Effect of Low Impact Aerobic Dance on the Functional Fitness of Elderly Women" in *The Gerontologist*; studies on flexibility in the *Journal of Applied Sport Science Research and Pediatric Exercise Science* (with **SHERM BUTTON**) and "Assessment of Muscular Flexibility" in *Fitness Management*.

Physical Fitness: The Water Aerobics Way by Hoeger and **TERRY SPITZER** was published by Morton Publishing Co.

ROSS VAUGHN, health, physical education and recreation, published "Mechanics of the Baseball Throw" in *Scholastic Coach*.

COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE

"A Survey of Respiratory Care Faculty Salaries" by **LONNY ASHWORTH** and **CONRAD COLBY**, respiratory therapy, was published in the December issue of *AARC Times*, a national magazine for respiratory care professionals.

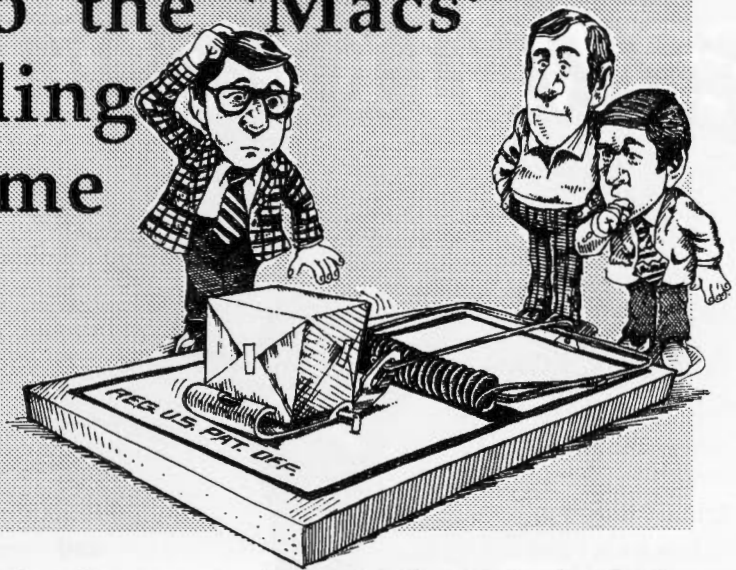
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PAT OURADA, history, is the author of *The Menominee*, a new book published in March by Chelsea House, New York, as one of its volumes in the Indians of North America series.

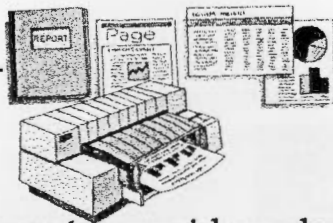
TODD SHALLAT, history, in March presented a paper on urban-rural conflicts at the annual meeting of the National Council on Public History in San Diego. Shallat's article on "Water and Bureaucracy: Origins of the Federal Responsibility for Water Resources" has been accepted for publication by the University of New Mexico's *National Resources Journal*.

Historian **CHARLES ODAHL** made a paper/slide presentation on "The Christian Basili-

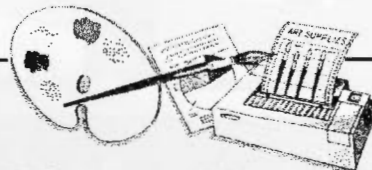
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cas of Constantinian Rome" to the Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest conference at Reed College in Portland, Ore.

MICHAEL BLAIN, sociology, presented the paper "Foucault's Analytic of Power Relations" at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association.

Sociologist **RICHARD BAKER'S** paper, "The Adaptation and Ethnicity of Polish Immigrants in Toronto: The Solidarity Wave," has been accepted for publication in the fall 1990 edition of *Canadian Ethnic Studies*. Baker presented his paper "Polish Ethnicity in Boise and Toronto: A Post-Modernist Analysis" at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association.

MARTIN SCHEFFER, sociology, received a \$10,000 grant from the Stewart Mott Foundation to conduct a national study of school resource/liason officer programs.

JOHN FREEMUTH, political science, has completed the book *Islands Under Siege: The Politics of External Threats to America's National Parks*, which will be published this summer by the University of Kansas Press.

STEPHANIE WITT, political science, has had an article accepted for publication in *The Review of Public Personnel Administration*.

Political scientist **GARY MONCRIEF** presented a paper on reapportionment issues in Idaho at the 1990 Western Political Science Association meeting and has been invited to contribute a chapter on the history of reapportionment in Idaho for the book *Reapportionment Politics*.

Moncrief co-authored two papers delivered at the Western Social Science Association meeting in Portland — one on race and gender in American state legislatures, and one on members of Canadian provincial legislative assemblies.

ADMINISTRATION & STAFF

"Eighteenth Century Crafts of Colonial Williamsburg," a two-part article by **DAVID DONNELLY**, Simplot/Micron Technology Center, appeared in the February and April issues of *Woodworking International*, a bi-monthly magazine published in England. □

NATIONAL EXHIBIT TO INCLUDE 'PAPA'

The book *Papa: A Play Based on the Legendary Lives of Ernest Hemingway* by John de Groot has been selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for inclusion in its annual exhibit and publication *Graphic Design: USA II*.

The book was published by Boise State University's Hemingway Western Studies Series following the national premiere of the play at BSU in 1988.

The book's art director is English professor Tom Trusky. □

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RIDING THE CRIME WAVE

By Glenn Oakley

**'The system
itself only
responds after
a crime has been
committed'**

Crime is like a shark attack: statistics regarding its occurrence don't mean a lot if you're the one being eaten alive. On the other hand, it takes only one or two reports of bitten swimmers to convince the rest of the world that all beaches are infested with man-eaters.

And so it is with crime. Despite an exploding prison population, nightly reports of drive-by shootings and crack-house busts, the fact is that crime rates in general have been decreasing in recent years.

"All of a sudden we think America is in the grips of this crime wave because we see it on TV," says Boise State criminal justice professor Robert Marsh. A glut of sensational crime shows such as *America's Most Wanted* prey on what Marsh terms the public's "almost perverse interest in crime," reinforcing the perception of mean streets getting meaner. And political rhetoric perpetuates the drumbeat of crime run rampant, says Marsh.

While Marsh does not discount the crimes that have overwhelmed some cities, he believes the general perception of crime in America is distorted and blown out of proportion. Furthermore, he believes this distorted view is "driving public policy," frequently in the wrong direction.

America is riding a crime wave that is in many ways more imagined than real. But the reaction to the perceived problem does lead to very real problems, says Marsh.

When America decides to crack down on crime, the results may be the opposite of what was intended. BSU criminal justice professor Tony Walsh calls it the law of inverse efficiency. Mandatory prison sentences are one example cited by Walsh. "My bias is that you put violent folks away. But if you can save somebody from going to prison, by all means do."

Says Marsh, "What you have in Idaho is a decrease in the crime rate and an increase in the incarceration rate."

Most law-enforcement officials attribute

the increase to drugs. Idaho Department of Law Enforcement Director Mack Richardson says, "Drugs push people into crime. They can't hold a job and they've got to get money."

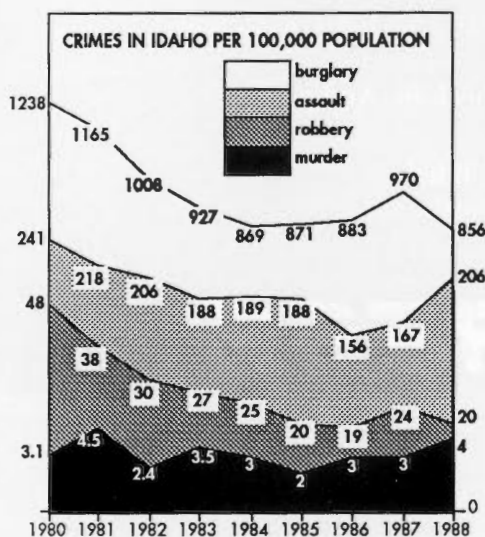
But, questions Marsh, "If drugs are on the increase, why isn't the crime rate on the increase?" He attributes the increasing incarceration rate to drugs and other factors. "Some of it is drugs. Some of it is we're sending people to jail on alcohol-related events. Part of it is the parole board has tightened up and keeps people there a longer time. Since 1979 the average time [spent in prison] has increased from 33 months to 44 months."

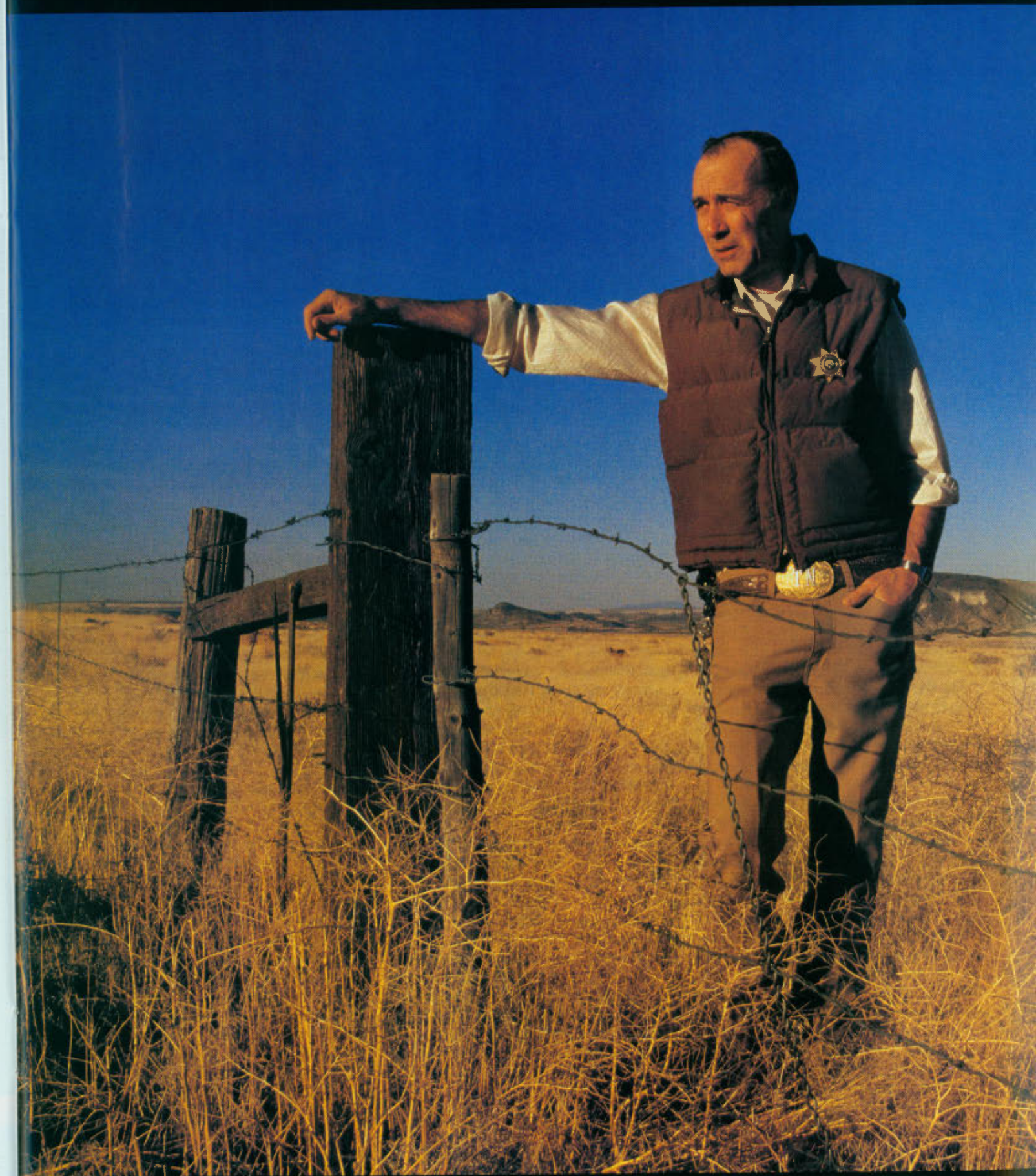
The result of this situation proves the inverse efficiency law, says Marsh. "What happens is a lot of people walk to the front door who don't belong in prison," he says. "And then you have bad guys who should be in prison, but the judge can't get them in because minor offenders are filling up the cells."

Furthermore, law enforcement officials tend to lump hard-core addictive drugs with far more benign, albeit illegal, substances such as marijuana. Richardson says, "Narcotics is our biggest crime problem, marijuana being the biggest." Similarly, Boise Police Chief Jim Carvino says, "The number one drug of preference seems to be marijuana, followed by cocaine, followed by methamphetamines."

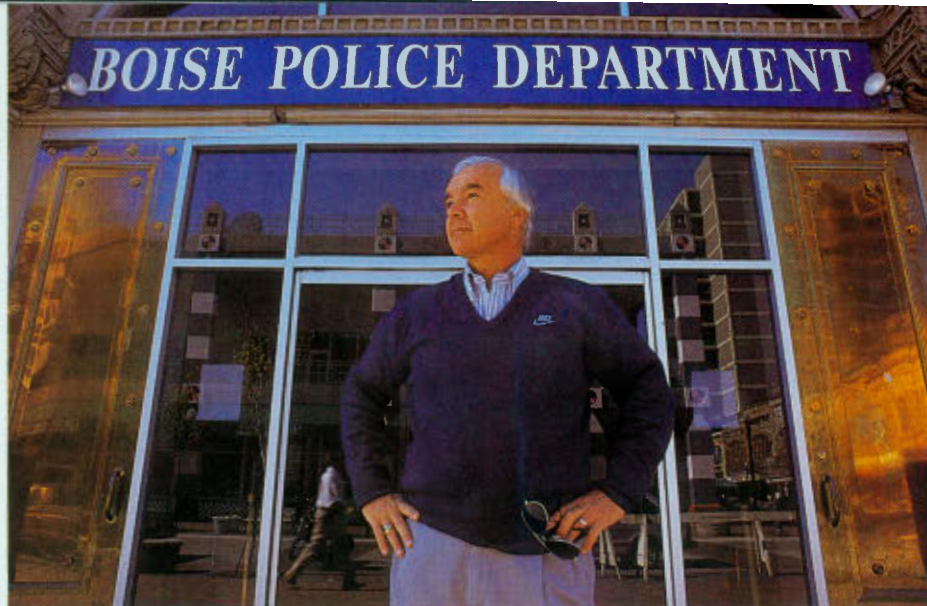
"In terms of substance abuse," says Marsh, "alcohol is a much bigger problem than marijuana. Running around trying to catch someone smoking marijuana when there's so much alcohol abuse in this country is kind of silly. I would say domestic violence is a far more serious crime problem."

Carvino says aside from the illegality of drugs, "There's a high correlation between drugs and theft, burglary, whatever. . . . If the drug problem gets worse here the burglary problem will probably increase." Richardson echoes this view. "In most cases,





Like most law-enforcement officials, Owyhee County Sheriff Tim Nettleton believes drugs are at the root of the criminal element in Idaho.



Boise Police Chief Jim Carvino doesn't see a crisis here now, but the potential is there.

thefts and robberies are committed by people trying to get money for their habit."

That, says Marsh, "is the common perception. But we don't know. Just because a guy steals a car when he's high on drugs doesn't mean he's stealing it to sell it for more drugs. I don't know of any current research that has been completed in Idaho that looks at the relationship between substance abuse and property crime."

The hard-core addictive drugs generally associated with drug gangs, drive-by shootings and desperate addicts are not that common in Idaho. "I'm not saying there's no crack in Idaho, but we haven't seen any," says Richardson. Walsh believes, "The market for crack seems to depend on a ghetto subculture."

On the other hand, methamphetamine labs have been increasing in Idaho, says Richardson, particularly in the Panhandle where there is better access to the needed chemicals and an interstate highway tying major cities.

Idaho had its first serious confrontation with drug gangs in January, when 12 members of the Los Angeles-based 38 Street gang were arrested in Pocatello for allegedly trying to establish a drug outlet in town.

Federal, state and local law-enforcement agencies combined to come down on the gang like a ton of bricks and send the drug gangs in California a message. "We used 140-150 law enforcement personnel," says Richardson. "It was picture perfect. A lot of information they [drug gangs] receive down there is these states are remote and there's a lack of enforcement. That's a misnomer."

In Idaho, crime is generally under control, says Richardson. "I won't deny that we've got problems, but we've got people on top of it." Carvino agrees, and like Richardson believes law enforcement must remain vigilant to maintain this level of order. Carvino says he is asked, "Well, Chief, why do you

want more people when crime isn't going up? But crime doesn't change overnight. If you don't pay attention to these things, the crime rate goes up. We'll get behind the curve and hit the wall. Crisis management is the worst way to go."

Carvino says that while Boise's population has grown from 101,000 to 131,000 people from 1978 to 1990, the number of police officers has dropped from 157 in 1978 to 153 in 1990. He says the lack of officers shows up in curtailed services and slower responses to non-life-threatening calls.

But Carvino agrees with Marsh that, "The community actually stops the crime." To that end the role of law enforcement becomes geared more toward crime prevention. Marsh says, "If you don't want to be a victim of crime you ought to do something to protect yourself, because the cops can't do much. . . . The system itself only responds after a crime has been committed."

Carvino agrees that most crime problems can only be dealt with after the fact. "Police don't control the homicide rate that much," he says. "Robberies, I think, we can affect by patrol patterns." Aggravated assaults can be marginally controlled by controlling large groups of rowdy people, he says. But, he says, "I don't want to take credit for crime going down because I don't want to take the blame when it goes up."

"We have very high community involvement. The working relationship with the police and other agencies is good. Everyone is trying to work together. . . . I don't see a crisis here now, but I see a potential for it to grow," he says, noting, "I can remember when New York City was a nice place to live."

Could Boise or Idaho ever have such serious crime problems as New York City? Is there a critical mass of people that creates a climate for crime?

"City size does lend a certain anonymity,"

says Walsh, noting that anonymity can free some people from social inhibitions to behave. But, he says, "It's not so much numbers, it's the composition. Look at Toronto and Detroit. They're about the same size, but the crime rate is incredibly different." In one year Toronto had 44 murders compared with 801 in the Motor City.

Walsh says the increasing gap between rich and poor in America—"the widest gap in the industrial world"—leads to an increase in the volume and violence of crime. The poor tend to be undereducated, often illiterate, and thus unable to find employment were it available, which often it is not. Their lack of education may be exacerbated by poor neonatal nutrition and early childhood malnutrition which, Walsh says, leads to a reduced mental capacity.

Combine that with despair, the availability of drugs and the ability to make unbelievable fortunes dealing drugs, and you have a serious crime problem.

Primarily this is seen as an urban problem. Walsh notes that his biases spring from his work as a probation officer in the ghettos of Toledo. A native of Britain who worked as a bobby in northern England, Walsh views much of urban America as less of a melting pot and more of a "boiling pot. There's a lot of rage in the ghetto," he says. "People born and raised in Boise have no conception of life in urban America."

While it is the cities most afflicted with crime and violence, Idaho is not immune to the problems caused by a changing social and economic climate.

Even in the vast open spaces of Owyhee County, where cows outnumber people, crime has changed the way people live. "Used to be you could lay a wrench down when you were done working on a tractor and come back the next morning and it'd still be there," says Sheriff Tim Nettleton. "Nobody leaves tools lying around anymore."

What has changed? In the 20 years that Nettleton has been top lawman in Owyhee County, he has seen small, one-family farms wither and die. "The family-type farm is almost gone," says Nettleton, whose own family roots go back to Owyhee County's original settlers. And, he notes, "there's no other industry here. We're losing that solid middle-class group of people. We've got the top and bottom part of the ladder."

The same could be said for many other places in America. And although Nettleton notes that thieves in Owyhee County are "stealing cows instead of radios," like other officials throughout the country he believes drugs are at the root of the criminal element.

The fact that economic conditions and opportunities are inversely proportional to crime is evident when one looks across the Snake River from Owyhee County to Boise, where the economy is booming.

Walsh says although the population of Ada County is also booming, the crime rate is increasing at a slower rate. "Boise is a middle-class white Anglo Saxon town," explains Marsh.

Carvino, a veteran of law enforcement in New York City and Washington, D.C., says of Idaho: "The value system here is different. It's more family oriented, less materialistic. The opportunities for recreation, to do all the wholesome things in life, are right at hand. That's why the [crime] problem is less; it's not because law enforcement is so good."

Richardson concurs. "On a per capita basis we're probably much better off than other parts of the country," says Richardson, who served 22 years with the U.S. Secret Service. "It's like night and day. We've got a beautiful society here. We feel we've got crime in check."

"Here in Boise we don't have a Skid Row or slum area. I can't think of any area in Boise where parents are afraid to let their children go." □

CRIME ON CAMPUS

By Amy Stahl

They are crimes of convenience. A Boise State student leaves a book unattended in a hallway, forgets to lock his dorm room or walks away from an unlocked bike leaned up against a tree. Easy targets for a thief — and theft is the most common crime on campus, says Sgt. Dave Stittsworth of the Ada County Sheriff's office.

The typical victim is a student from a rural area who falls prey to someone looking to pick up a quick \$20, he says.

In 1989, thefts accounted for 128 of the 198 campus crimes reported to the sheriff's office. Stittsworth oversees four officers who protect the 13,500-member university community and patrol 150 acres of BSU property, which includes the main campus and parcels south of University Drive and off Boise and Protest avenues. In addition to sheriff's officers, security forces also patrol the residence halls and campus buildings in the evening.

Unlike many urban campuses, BSU has relatively few cases of rape and violent crime. In the last three years, there have been two rapes, eight aggravated assaults and no murders. Of course these figures reflect only incidents that are reported to the sheriff's office. Un-

reported crimes are a sore point for Stittsworth, who stresses that officers need to know what to look for to better do their jobs.

Richard McKinnon, director of Residential Life, says his office does its best to inform students about the dangers of unlocked doors and walking alone at night on campus. The Residential Life newsletter outlines security and safety precautions three times annually and McKinnon's office regularly schedules programs on date/acquaintance rape and self-defense.

Also, additional outdoor lights have been added around Residential Life structures.

Drug-related crimes are also less of a threat at BSU than at other schools. "I'd like to say we don't have any, but you've got to be realistic," Stittsworth admits. "Fortunately we've got some good kids — if they smell it they'll let us know."

Officers say random patrols and the cooperation of the university community have kept crime to a minimum at BSU. The students, in particular, deserve recognition for helping with law enforcement efforts. "People respect it and they appreciate it," says Deputy Jim Fox. Stittsworth adds, "I feel real fortunate that the students police themselves."

VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

By Bob Evancho

"You're making me do this! You're making me do this!"

It's stark terror, says Rose Moore, it's barbarous, it's sometimes fatal and it's more pervasive than we probably realize.

Moore is an outpatient therapist for battered women for the Idaho Department of Health & Welfare's Mental Health Center in Boise. She is also an adjunct instructor with the BSU social work department, teaching a course on domestic violence. And she has firsthand knowledge of her topic.

"There is a hidden population out there," she says. "There are more battered women than you would think. And you can't possibly imagine how horrible it is."

Moore can. Twenty years ago she almost died at the hands of an abusive partner, a man to whom she had been married for nine years.

"I asked, 'Am I dying?' and the doctor said, 'Just because someone carved you up like a Christmas turkey, you think you're going to die?'"

In recent years a malaise known as Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) has been associated with Vietnam veterans who have developed psychological problems stemming from the war. In essence, many battered women suffer from the same affliction.

In fact, says Moore, research shows that some of these victims of domestic violence are living under conditions so abusive, they would qualify as prisoners of war under Amnesty International standards.

To Moore, the litany of physical and psychological torments is all too familiar. "The isolation, the deprivation, the intermittent periods of assaults and threats to kill, the degradation, the name-calling, the harassment," she says, "and then the intermittent periods when the controller suddenly becomes nice to keep the victim's hopes alive."

"They didn't start applying [the PTSD link] to battered women until recently because most of the abusers keep it hidden. Many of these men are models of the community, working at the bank and in civic groups. But this abuse is pervasive throughout the whole socioeconomic spectrum."

"What we tend to see," Moore continues,

"are the women in the shelters, those from lower income groups. Women in higher income groups can often get an attorney and flee the state if they need to. People assume that these abusive relationships are voluntary, that these women are not in some prison camp. It's true you don't see them behind bars, but these women are indeed prisoners of war."

"It was a nightmare marriage that was horribly abusive and there was no place for me to go. I was in Oregon and my mother was in Missouri and there were no shelters like there are now. For the last four years of the marriage I wanted to leave with the two kids, but I was absolutely terrified. I knew he would hunt me down. I was trapped."

For many battered women, it's not just a matter of packing up and leaving an unbearable situation. "People ask, 'Why does she stay?'" Moore says. "I think there is a tendency to blame the victim. But often she is in worse danger if she leaves or threatens to leave. He will threaten to kill her or take the kids, and it often escalates into violence."

Moore finally filed for divorce and moved out with her children the same day her husband was served the papers. She got a job and a place to live, but it didn't take long for him to find her. One day about six weeks after the divorce, Moore's now ex-husband parked his car across the street from where she lived. "He started screaming, 'I'm going to kill you and kill the kids, you bitch!' I called the police, and he left when he saw the patrol car, but they said they couldn't do anything," she recalls. "I drove across town and went to my attorney and asked him to help me. I can remember saying, 'This man will kill me.' I was to the point where I knew he would; I was terrified. But the attorney pooh-poohed it."

Because many people still believe that family fights should remain a private matter, police officers traditionally have been hesitant to intervene in domestic matters. In recent years, however, a number of developments—including the feminist movement and an increased awareness of victims' rights—have led to the belief that men can no longer act violently toward people with whom they live. If Moore had been sub-

**Nearly killed
by an abusive
partner, Boise
therapist Rose
Moore now works
to help the 'hidden
population' of
battered women**



HOME
SWEET
HOME

Gwenetta Bates '90



"You are never the same," says Rose Moore.

jected to her ex-husband's threats today in Idaho, she probably would have more recourse.

Recent Idaho laws now provide special assistance for victims of domestic violence. They can obtain an "ex parte" court protection order without an attorney and without cost. The order can be issued the same day the woman goes to court and she can request police help if she and/or her children are in danger. Once a formal hearing is held, the judge can issue a 90-day protection order.

"The beauty of this new law is that once the order is issued, it goes into the police computers, so the police can enforce it," says Judge Patricia G. Young, who presides over domestic violence hearings in Boise's magistrate court. "And Ada County has been very diligent in enforcing them."

Young believes the heightened social awareness of domestic violence has helped lead to such laws. "Clearly there was a need for a quick and effective relief for [battered] women," she comments. "Now a woman can come to court and file a petition without filing fees and get some quick relief."

Young estimates she hears 30-40 domestic violence cases a month and about 75 percent of the protection order requests are granted. "I think it's clear that there is a valid basis for most of them," she says. "As judges, we're finding that these women do indeed need protection." In addition, Young notes a substantial increase in the penalties—up to one year in jail and a \$5,000 fine—for violation of a protection order.

Despite the efforts to stem the tide of such abuses, statistics provided by the Idaho Network to Stop Violence Against Women and the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence are grim:

- In 1988, nearly 4,000 victims of domestic violence sought help from assistance programs in Idaho.
- Few of those cases were reported to the police, and of those only 3.2 percent were prosecuted.
- Nationally, more than 40 percent of all women murdered are killed by their husbands or boyfriends.
- In 1986, more than 1,500 women were killed by family violence.
- In 1984, some 2,000 partner homicides

were committed in America; two-thirds of the victims were women.

Only hours after her ex-husband threatened to kill her, Moore went to a corner store for some groceries after her children had gone to bed. While she was gone, he broke into the house and was waiting for her. "He had a knife," she recalls. "I turned and ran, but he caught me, spun me around and started stabbing me and yelling, 'You're making me do this! You're making me do this!' . . . I could feel my throat filling up with blood; I knew I was going to die."

Abusive men often blame other people or conditions for their violence, says a report by Emerge, a men's counseling service on domestic violence based in Cambridge, Mass., and many of them say their wives provoked them into violent behavior.

"This man was a classic example," Moore says. "After he went to prison, I would get letters from him saying, 'You bitch, I wouldn't be here if you hadn't testified against me.' There was no mention of his guilt."

The stab wounds penetrated Moore's liver, stomach, diaphragm, and a lung; the attack stopped only because the knife blade broke when it hit her sternum. "I can remember [regaining consciousness] in the emergency room and saying, 'My babies! Somebody's got to take care of my babies!' Then I remember looking at the doctor. I asked, 'Am I dying?' and the doctor said, 'Just because someone carved you up like a Christmas turkey, you think you're going to die?'"

'I could feel my throat filling up with blood; I knew I was going to die'

The doctor later told Moore he was purposely flip at the time because he didn't want to tell her the truth; he and the other physicians

didn't think she would survive.

But she did; it took extensive surgery, five days in intensive care and a month in the hospital. During her recovery, Moore lost her job, and her car and furniture were repossessed. Her ex-husband was convicted of second-degree attempted homicide, but served only five months of a 15-year sentence after an appeal was made and a bond was posted. Two years later, he fled the state when his appeal to remain out of jail had failed. His hasty departure made him an interstate fugitive and wanted by the FBI. Unfortunately, Moore still hadn't seen the last of him.

"When I found out about his release, I went into hiding," Moore says. "I lived in terror and didn't sleep at night. I was back to college at the time and slept a little during the day around school, work and my kids' schedule." A few months after Moore's ex-husband had fled the state, he and a male companion surreptitiously returned to Oregon to find Moore. They eventually located her and forced their way into her home; they had handguns and rifles. For three days she was repeatedly abused and sexually assaulted by both men. "I couldn't stop them because I was trying to protect the kids," Moore says. She and her children were eventually rescued by law-enforcement officials, who stormed the house and apprehended the assailants. "There's no doubt the police saved my life," Moore says. "I'm not sure what he would have done with the kids, but I know I wasn't going to get out of it alive."

Moore's ex-husband served another 10 months in prison.

For physically and psychologically abusing Moore for several years, nearly stabbing her to death, and, while a fugitive from the law, entering her home with firearms, attacking and terrorizing her—not to mention his illegal flight from Oregon—Moore's ex-husband served about 15 months behind bars. "He was eventually given a pardon by the governor in 1980," Moore says. "The reasoning was it was a crime of passion and he posed no danger to society."

As for Moore, she was "in and out of state hospitals and suicidally depressed" for months.

Despite her personal abyss Moore man-

aged to continue her education and earned a degree in social work, dedicating herself to helping victims of domestic violence. During that time she also learned about PTSD.

"Before that, I had periods of horrendous anxiety that I couldn't control. I was angry because I didn't want to have what happened to me have a lifelong effect," she says. "But now I know it's PTSD. It has been determined to be a physiological and psychological disorder caused from prolonged and repeated abuse. In cases where they become chronic, the symptoms can be triggered by feelings or stimulations that remind the victim of the original trauma. I began to realize that I wasn't crazy and that it was something I could control."

Since joining H&W in 1977, Moore has come to the fore as a state leader in the fight against domestic violence. She is chairwoman of the board for the Ada County Abuse Prevention Program and president of the Idaho Network to Stop Violence Against Women.

In recent months her voice has been heard beyond Idaho's borders. She has written several papers on the subject for national conferences, and earlier this year, her testimony was crucial in helping prosecutors win a guilty verdict in a court case in which a man was charged with acts of violence against his common-law wife. And because of that trial, local law-enforcement officials may use a videotape of Moore to help with similar cases. As a result of that trial, Moore has also been approached about going on the national lecture circuit under the auspices of the National Prosecutors Association.

Moore says she will go to any length to help the hidden population of domestic violence victims—even if it means recounting the sordid details of the abuse she endured and her brush with death. "As a rule, I don't talk about my own victimization," she says. "But if it helps bring domestic violence more into the public eye, then I'll do it."

It isn't easy, however. Despite her climb from the depths, it's likely that PTSD will remain with Moore for the rest of her life; after two decades the scars remain. "You are never the same," she says. "There is a piece of me that is still always on guard." □

Some states' record books are stained with violent crime — mass murders, gang wars and kidnapping. Not Idaho, although the state has its share of lawlessness.

Reflecting the state's rural profile, most of the Gem State's most famous crimes are smaller in scope than those of more urbanized industrial states.

Here is a look at a few of the state's more prominent criminals and the actions that put them in the spotlight:

- In March 1895, Mrs. Margaret Hardy was sentenced to a life term for the murder of her adopted child. She had poisoned the child. Hardy, a drug addict, was the first white woman to be incarcerated in what is now the old Pen (an Indian woman named Henebe had been imprisoned in 1887 after "meloosing" her husband).

- "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, who had been convicted of killing sheepherders during the state's range wars, was taken to the Old Idaho Penitentiary to be hanged in 1899. His sentence was later commuted when others confessed to the crimes.

- In 1905, Arthur Allen and his wife were convicted and imprisoned for stealing a ham, wash-boiler and three jars of fruit. They were released from the Old Idaho Penitentiary in 1909.

- Gov. Frank Steunenberg was assassinated by a homemade bomb in 1905. Harry Orchard, a mine

worker disgruntled by the governor's stand on recent mining unrest, pleaded guilty to the killing. Orchard died, at age 88, in the Old Pen in 1954.

- Lyda Southard, who was known as Lady Bluebeard, poisoned her fourth husband in 1921. She served 20 years in prison for his murder. Southard's first three husbands also died mysteriously.

- U.S. Rep. George Hansen was convicted in 1984 of failing to file the required campaign finance report and submitting an incomplete report for the 1974 primary. The first sitting congressman charged with violating the Campaign Financing Act, Hansen was sent to federal prison and served until 1987.

- Self-proclaimed mountain man Claude Dallas gunned down two Idaho Fish and Game Department officers at a remote Owyhee County hunting camp in 1981. Captured in northern Nevada in 1982, he was sentenced to prison. After 3 1/2 years, Dallas made a daring escape from the Idaho State Penitentiary and was recaptured 11 months later after undergoing plastic surgery. He was acquitted on escape charges and is now being held in a Kansas prison.

- Christopher Peterman, a 17-year-old jailed for failing to pay traffic tickets, was tortured and beaten to death by five teens in 1982. His death was a turning point in nationwide efforts to revamp laws regarding juvenile offenders. □

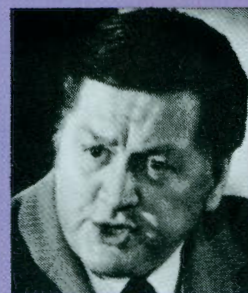
FAMOUS CRIMES IN IDAHO HISTORY



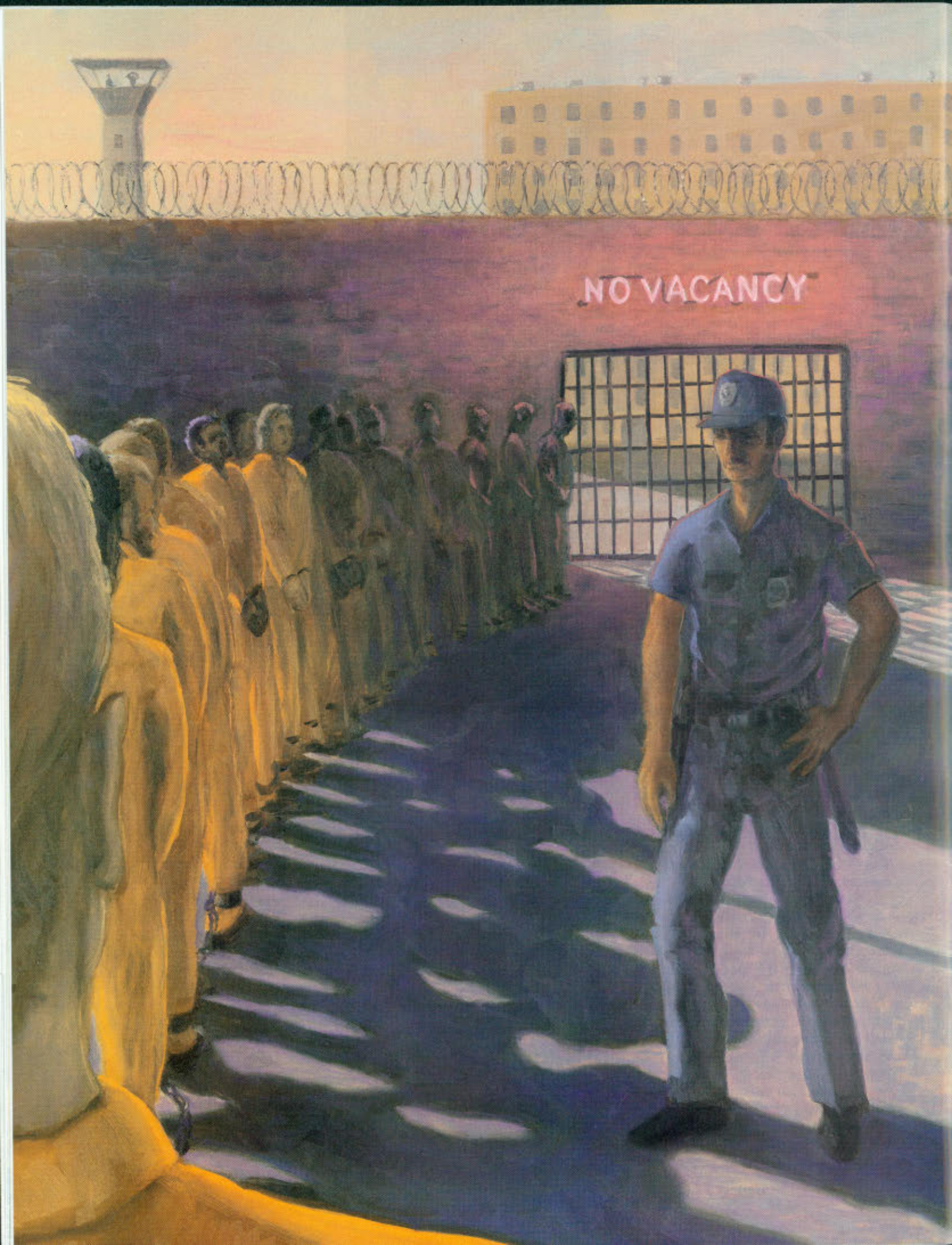
Harry Orchard



Claude Dallas



George Hansen



NO VACANCY

NO ROOM AT THE PEN

By Larry Burke

Crime may not pay, but it does exact a heavy price. In Idaho, that price threatens to sentence taxpayers to a long term of increased spending as the state tries to keep pace with its booming prison population.

Like so many others across the country, Idaho's corrections system is facing the dilemmas caused by a society intent on punishing its miscreants, but reluctant to accept the financial burden of that punishment.

"Up to now, we've said, 'Lock 'em up, put 'em away forever, but don't put 'em in my backyard and I don't want to pay for it,'" says Department of Corrections Director Richard Vernon about the public's attitude.

Idaho can build more prisons, and it has. But those facilities are full soon after the first cell opens. And many county jails are overflowing because they are holding state prisoners waiting for prison space.

"It wouldn't matter how many prisons you built. You would always find somebody to put in them," says state Rep. Kitty Gurnsey, who as co-chair of the Legislature's budget-setting committee has had an insider's view of the prison system's growth.

The day of reckoning isn't far off, Vernon warns. And the numbers back him up.

The number of inmates has doubled since 1984, from 1,105 to 2,240. Projections call for that number to reach 3,000 in another five years.

The state has answered that growth with expanded budgets and \$37 million in remodeling or new construction projects since 1980. The newest prison, a 324-bed maximum security unit near Boise, opened last fall at a cost of \$28 million.

The 1990 Legislature approved another \$3.6 million for a 200-bed unit at the main prison and \$900,000 to plan and design a new women's prison.

The state must answer some important political questions in the coming decade.

Just how many more prisons, which are expensive because of security requirements, will the state build? How much more money

will the Legislature add to a corrections budget that has nearly tripled since 1984? And at what point will the public demand that some of the money now spent on detention be put into programs more oriented toward crime prevention?

"Idaho just can't afford to build a new prison every year . . . we must find longer term solutions," states Mel Johnson, deputy director of corrections, who received degrees in real estate, accounting and an MBA from BSU.

"The state is still reacting in a crisis mentality — once a crisis develops, once a prison becomes full, then they will eventually put the money in," says Robert Marsh, professor of criminal justice administration at BSU and author of several studies about the Idaho correctional system.

Marsh points out that in the past Idaho has converted several old buildings to prison use. As the supply of surplus buildings diminishes, it will cost the state more to build in the future.

"Without a doubt, we're going to have to bite the bullet in another year or two and build another heavy-duty prison, unless they [the courts] quit committing and I don't think that's in the cards," adds Vernon.

In many ways, the corrections system is at the mercy of forces beyond its control. The simple flow of people in and out of prison is governed by the courts at one end and the parole board at the other.

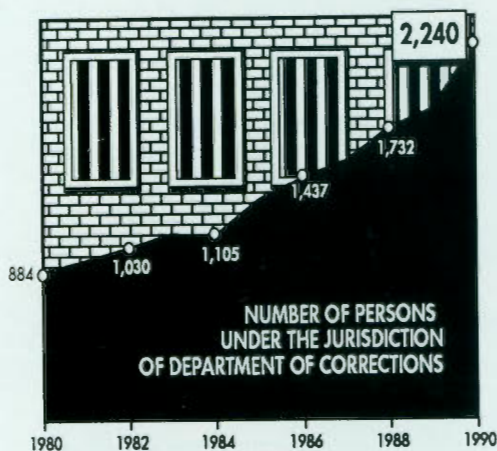
And in recent years federal judicial decisions to reduce overcrowding and improve conditions have required states to increase budgets.

"Decisions about state budgets are being made by judges in the federal system. This can result in long-term commitments at a time when we have other infrastructure needs," observes BSU political scientist Richard Kinney.

For example, it may not be politically feasible to decrease education's 70-75 percent share of the state budget pie to pay for

**Idaho
is trying
to keep pace
with a prison
population that
has doubled
since 1984**

Jail overcrowding is giving Idaho sheriffs 'some real heartburn'



increases in the corrections budget. That means "there are going to be some pinches felt" in the smaller agency budgets that make up the other 25 percent of the pie, says Kinney.

The corrections budget has a ripple effect on even the tiniest county jail. At this time some 160 prisoners are biding time in county jails, waiting for bed space in one of the state's correctional facilities.

Those prisoners, some convicted of violent crimes, are stretching local resources to the breaking point.

"It's giving us some real heartburn," says Terry Thompson, Fremont County sheriff and president of the Idaho Sheriffs' Association.

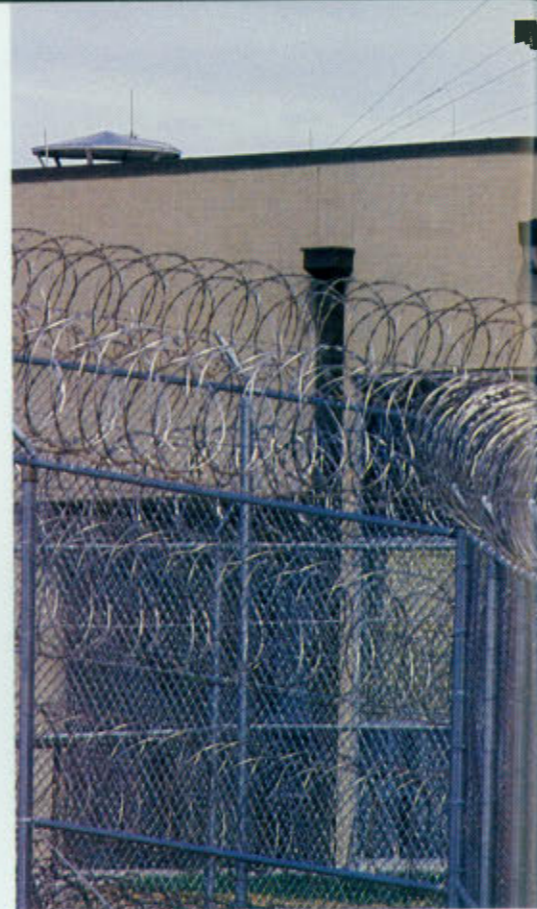
Several jails are not classified to hold long-term prisoners and are risking lawsuits as a result. Some are so cramped that prisoners are sleeping on floors.

Strapped for cash even more than the state, counties are trying to come up with solutions, which range from asking voters to build new jails to filing lawsuits aimed at forcing the state to house its own prisoners.

"There are lots of counties that have lots of serious problems, very serious," says Thompson.

There is no shortage of theories on why Idaho's prison population is increasing so rapidly:

- The Legislature has passed determinant, or fixed, statutes, taking away the discretion of judges and lengthening prison terms for certain crimes.
- More sex and drug offenders are being sentenced to prison. Drug offenders have more than doubled since 1980—120 are now incarcerated. Sexually related offenses have gone from 82 in 1979 to 340 in 1988, more than a 400 percent increase.
- The average length of a sentence has increased from 33 months in 1979 to 44 months last year.
- Early-release provisions for good behavior were eliminated, a tool that the system used to regulate the population.



Idaho's newest prison opened last fall.

- The public is taking a get-tough approach to crime, which is reflected in the actions of legislators, law-enforcement officials and judges.

Since the circumstances responsible for the increase in the prison population are unlikely to change, Idaho must go beyond the construction of new prisons to deal with the problem.

An important step forward came in March when Gov. Cecil Andrus announced the formation of an Incarceration Work Group to address the problems facing the state's jails and prisons. Composed of judges, legislators, corrections officials and others, that group will issue its findings and recommendations in November.

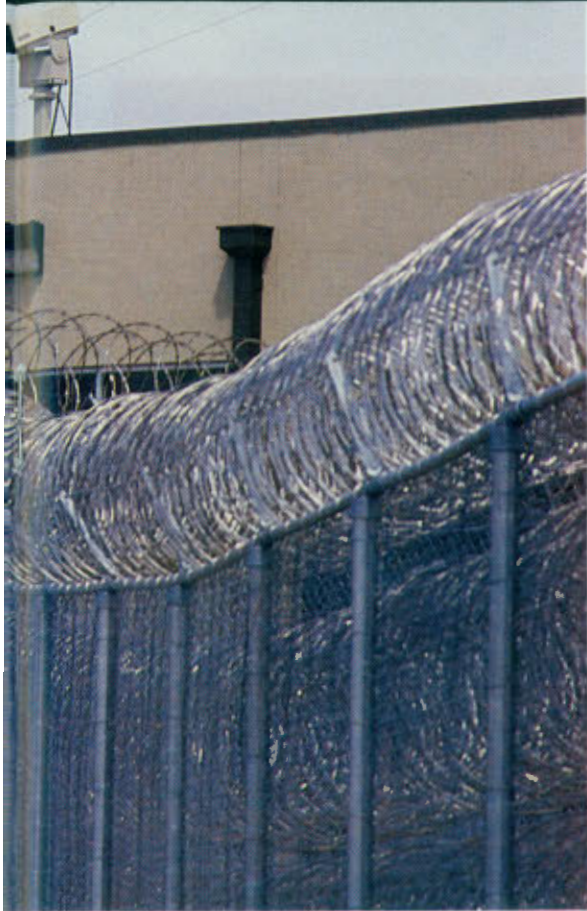
One approach that is certain to be discussed is the addition of more minimum security facilities such as the North Idaho Correctional Institution in Cottonwood.

The intent, explains Vernon, is to put in place "front-end diversion" programs that will deter inmates from eventually committing crimes that net longer prison terms.

"When you put a man in a work camp, it's a helluva lot better for him and his family and society in general," he adds.

Not only are construction costs about \$70,000 cheaper per cell, but it costs about \$20 less per day to hold an inmate in a minimum security facility than it does in the main prison.

Marsh helped write a long-range plan in



1982 that favored a series of release centers where prisoners could remain in their communities.

Only two of the seven centers proposed were built, but Marsh says that concept is still one possible solution to the overcrowding problem.

Several states are looking at the 120/180 day rider program at Cottonwood as an example to follow. That program is unique—and successful—because judges retain jurisdiction over the minimum security inmates. Those who do well at Cottonwood are released; those who don't serve their full prison terms.

"We're housing a lot of people now who should be back in the community. If you went to Texas, Florida or New York, they would never see the inside of a prison. Idaho is a poor state to be a criminal in," Marsh says.

Johnson adds, "Prisons have their place, but let's be reasonable about what they're for, who should be in them, and what other types of sanctions are effective. We should save prison cells for people we really don't want out on the streets."

Vernon has been an outspoken advocate of work camps, where inmates perform public services such as reforestation as part of their sentences. One such camp in St. Anthony will open this summer for 100 inmates.

But that solution isn't without its political fallout. Vernon has met opposition in

St. Anthony as well as in other communities where he has proposed the concept.

House arrest—where a person serves time in his own home and is monitored electronically—is another idea that is in vogue. But Vernon has problems with the concept.

"I'd rather see people relating to other people, rather than to plastic rings. It's oversold. It might work with some people, but I'd rather go with probation and parole officers, even though that is more expensive."

Another alternative that deserves study, says Marsh, is to simply release prisoners earlier. Idaho is holding its inmates an average of 11 months longer than it was 10 years ago.

"Society has a very vindictive side. It doesn't make any difference what is effective, we just want to punish people. But by and large, a person will get worse if you send him away. There is little research that supports the idea that the length of sentence has an impact on recidivism," he explains.

Housing prisoners isn't the only problem. The treatment they receive while in prison is another issue facing corrections officials.

Idaho is struggling to comply with a variety of court orders and head off other lawsuits over such issues as the lack of adequate medical and psychological treatment, job training, educational opportunities and drug and alcohol programs.

"These are programs that a system should be offering anyway . . . you shouldn't have to be sued," says Vernon.

Treatment programs are important to society, adds Marsh. "Most of them [inmates] are going to get out anyway. The idea that they go to prison and never get out again isn't the way it happens," he says. "Do communities and the Legislature think these people go to the black hole of corrections and never come back?"

But treatment programs cost money—money the Legislature has been reluctant to appropriate.

"We are just now getting a full-fledged

IDAHO JUDGES WANT MORE ALTERNATIVES

A January survey requested by Gov. Cecil Andrus asked Idaho's district judges how prison overcrowding might be alleviated and which sentencing alternatives might be most effective.

In a summary of the report, Idaho Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert Bakes wrote that "the most promising alternatives to prison and incarceration" seemed to be:

- Expansion of the 120/180 day retained jurisdiction program.
- A longer term retained jurisdiction program, up to one year, to allow more meaningful treatment.
- Expanding intensive probation supervision programs.
- More community work centers or camps and halfway houses.

The report also summarized the judges' opinions on a number of questions. They wrote:

- "While judges try not to be swayed by public opinion, I believe judges do respond to the perceived public opinion that the justice system is soft on crime," wrote one.
- Overwhelmingly, the judges maintained that the availability of bed space does not affect the sentences they hand out, said Bakes.
- "In some ways, the determinate sentencing law has contributed to prison overcrowding by having the sentencing judge 'determine' in advance what effect prison will have on the individual," wrote another.
- Judges said they needed more tools—something between jail or prison—to consider in sentencing. □

AN INMATE'S INSIGHT

By Richard Douglas Wright

After the initial shock of having every shred of sensitivity stripped from the fiber of your conscious body, you begin the task of "doing time." In my case "doing time has netted me more than six years under the direct supervision, care, custody and control of Idaho's Department of Corrections.

As I write this, I am approximately 25-30 days from an unconditional release when I leave this microcosm and return to the mainstream general population of Boise, Idaho. I am somewhat an atypical inmate in that I have a 12th grade-plus education (the average being around the ninth-grade level), am 43 years old, Caucasian, married with children. I am also normal in that I am now incarcerated for a crime that is not my first. (This is my third felony conviction.) I am normal in that I was on probationary status before being incarcerated.

One of the most common things about me now is that I am frightened to walk from this prison and my captors on the fourth day of May 1990. This might sound surprising, but this is true of all prisoners being released from the Idaho prison system. I am very normal in that I am one of the many combat veterans of the Vietnam era who are now behind bars because of our inability to get along in society.

My incarceration has directly cost the state about \$13,000 a year to keep me here, for a total of \$75,000 or so. The taxpayers of the state of Idaho are the losers; since I'll be one soon, I mean this. My wife and family are losers. I am ashamed that I have made both my family and the state's taxpayers suffer.

Those who believe I have not suffered enough should experience watching a body swing in its cell after a young man destroys his life out of desperation. They should see the face of a youngster who was forced into sex with multiple perpetrators for indebtedness. They should see the contorted look of pain on another person's face after being beaten by a group, for whatever reason. They should watch a person die of cancer, vomiting his innards out, far from the presence of his family. Some inmates have pauper's graves somewhere in Boise because nobody cares—or, more often than not, nobody knows.

If I sound angry, you're correct. Any person who is frightened is angry. I am just like the correctional officer who gets shot by fragments from a zip-gun charge, or the officer who has to face his wife and children after

being bitten by an AIDS-infected person. This does not even include the officers and staff who suffer daily verbal abuse or have human urine and feces thrown at them.

I can see why many prison staff members "burn out" and visit the same hangouts as the former convicts they used to guard and protect. I see why staff members become alcoholics and sleep with loaded firearms under their pillows. This does not count the psychologist or social worker who supervises 260-plus inmates and tries to do his best, knowing what is in store for all concerned.

For you in the public, I implore you to help corrections to help the staff to help the felons and the felons' family as we return to your midst. The programming functions [designed to help convicts re-enter society] have actually declined during my six-plus years of incarceration here. We all need help to help ourselves.

I have been no angel since my incarceration. I have visited our "hole" (disciplinary segregation) for fighting and a few minor scrapes. I have been set upon by other inmates simply for my crime, but I am a survivor. I have acted as an honorable prisoner of war. I have helped my fellow brethren and prisoners. I have helped deserving prisoners to gain freedom. Now all I ask is to be able to live with my peers as a working member of society. That is up to you people.

I am ambitious, hard working, intelligent and in fairly good health. If I am given a chance, my wife and I will succeed, but I must have that chance. And she, too, must have that chance because she is as frightened as I. □

Jerome native Richard Douglas Wright was an inmate in the Idaho state penitentiary when he wrote this article in April. He was scheduled for release May 4 and hopes to attend BSU in the fall.

A prisoner at Idaho's state prison prepares to re-enter the society to which he has paid his debt

Wright: "I am frightened to walk away from this prison and my captors."

drug and alcohol treatment program. The Legislature has turned them [Department of Corrections] down year after year after year. It isn't that their heart wasn't in the right place, but the funding wasn't there," says Marsh.

"All we've been able to ask for so far is essentially the shell. We haven't really gotten into the programming needs that we feel are the most effective," adds Johnson.

"We're nowhere near where we'd like to see the funding for those programs, unfortunately, because it is expensive, because it is seen as icing on the cake."

Idaho isn't alone in its prison overcrowding problems. Forty-two states are building prisons, and another five states are planning new ones. Thirty-five states, including Idaho, are under court order to reduce overcrowding or improve prison conditions.

Idaho still has the opportunity to control its own destiny.

"We're not like California, that is spending billions and is still behind. We have a pretty good handle on where our system is

going and what we need to build and manage in terms of programs," says Johnson.

And Idaho's prison population isn't as violent as those in other states, and therefore is less expensive and easier to manage.

"We haven't experienced the hard-core ghetto kids that destroy a system," Vernon says.

But the day isn't far off when that type of felon discovers Idaho, warns Marsh. "There's going to be some serious people that we'll not want to have out... it's coming real fast. And it won't be a negotiable thing. He'll be such a serious offender that we'll demand he be put in jail," he says.

In the meantime, leaders of Idaho's corrections system are trying to plan ahead while keeping pace with the demands of the growing population. And Vernon and his staff will continue to educate the public about the problems ahead.

"It's a thankless area. No one even wants to think about convicts until it happens to them, to their family, in their neighborhood," Vernon says. □

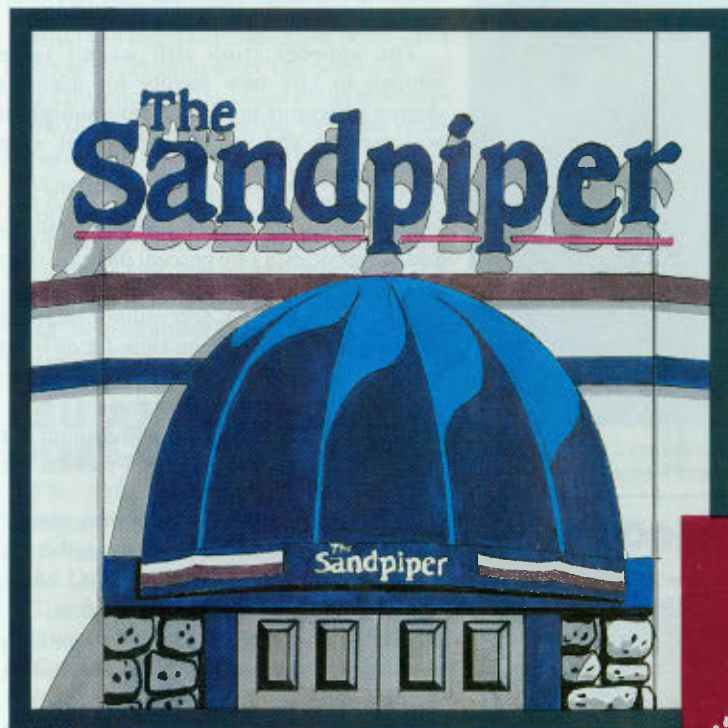
BSU STUDENTS SEEK JUSTICE

Criminal justice administration is one of Boise State's hottest majors, with 250 students pursuing degrees. Communication is the only major that enrolls more in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs.

Students can earn degrees in: courts/law, law enforcement, corrections/counseling and planning/administration.

Until this summer, criminal justice had not been a separate department, but rather was combined with sociology and anthropology.

Job opportunities have never been better for criminal justice majors, says Robert Marsh, who will become department chairman in July. Police departments from as far away as Dallas make recruiting trips to Boise, he says. □



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The Greenbelt's recovery as wildlife habitat took a step forward during Earth Day as BSU biology graduate students installed nesting boxes along the Boise River bank beside campus.

LEGISLATORS GIVE BUDGET A BOOST

The higher education budget set by the 1990 Legislature will help the university on its road to recovery after suffering from a decade of inadequate budgets, says Boise State President John Keiser.

"Compared to some sessions in the past, I would grade this one very high. Legislators demonstrated an increased understanding of our needs," Keiser says.

"We are very appreciative of what they did . . . and I hope the upward trend will continue in order to meet the problems of inadequate funding throughout the 1980s and increased demand for our services in the 1990s."

But even with the increased appropriation, BSU and the other state universities will increase fees to make ends meet.

In BSU's case, a 4.5 percent fee increase will add \$577,000 to the base budget to help the university meet accreditation requirements in business, education and public affairs.

The appropriation still wasn't large enough to hire new faculty for master's degree programs in music, communication and exercise and sports studies that were approved last year.

The Legislature authorized a \$157.3 million operating budget for the state's college and universities, a 14.6 percent increase over last year.

Higher education's \$20 million increase includes \$6 million in one-time funds from the state's budget surplus for equipment, computers and library purchases.

Boise State will receive \$46 million for next year, which includes \$1.7 million for one-time needs.

Including those funds, BSU's budget increased 15.6 percent over last year. That compares to ISU's 16.6 percent, U of I's 12.5 percent, and LCSC's 16.3 percent.

BSU received more than a \$1.1 million boost to its base to adjust for enrollment increases and another \$208,000 for operating costs of the new Technology Building and Campus School.

Keiser says at least nine new faculty will be hired to reduce class sizes in business, education, nursing and public affairs.

Those faculty are in addition to the 19 new positions funded last year from a \$1 million equity adjustment in BSU's budget. □

BSU SETS SPRING ENROLLMENT RECORD

Boise State University set a new record for spring semester enrollment, with 12,070 students taking academic and vocational classes.

BSU's enrollment increased 5.8 percent over the head count from the spring of 1989.

This is the first time in history that enrollment at an Idaho institution of higher learning has topped 12,000 for both the fall and spring semesters. Last fall BSU enrolled 12,586 students.

The enrollment total last spring semester included 6,312 academic full-time students,

5,095 academic part-time students and 663 vocational-technical students. BSU's full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment was 8,654, up 5 percent from one year ago.

While the FTE figure does not represent actual students, the total is important because it is part of the calculation used to determine how the state budget will be divided among institutions.

During the last five spring semesters Boise State's head count enrollment has grown 20 percent, from 10,038 in 1986 to the current 12,070. □

LIBRARY SCHEDULED FOR EXPANSION

An addition to the BSU Library jumped several notches on the state's list of building priorities after the Legislature included the project in its \$58 million package of capital improvements.

Before the session the addition was 48th on the priority list. But as the session wound to a close, the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee added the much-needed project to those it recommended.

The current Library has outgrown the space it uses to house its collections. Three academic departments also are located in the building.

The Legislature approved \$4 million as the state's share of the project. BSU President John Keiser says the university indicated in its proposal to the Legislature that the total addition will require another \$4-6 million in private funds before construction can begin.

When complete, the building will include more space for collections and offices for the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, which has faculty scattered in several locations across campus.

The Legislature also approved \$914,000 to remodel Campus School, which the university purchased from the Boise School District about one year ago.

BSU will hire an architect and begin work as soon as possible after the school is vacated this summer. Because of the extensive work required, the building won't be ready for occupancy until next spring.

When finished, the building will house art faculty and the political science department.

In addition, the Legislature also funded the annual \$500,000 payment on the Technology Building and another \$500,000 toward improvements in the campus electrical system. □

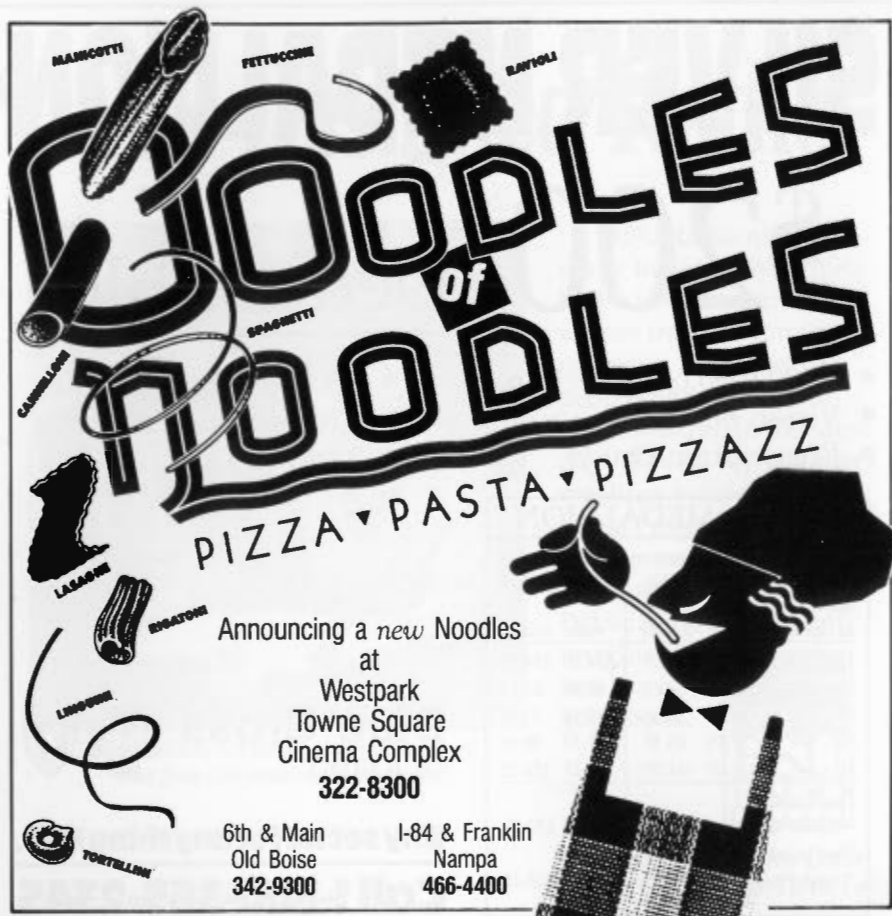
BSU AMPHITHEATRE GOES ON THE AIR

The dedication ceremony for Boise State's new outdoor amphitheatre will be broadcast statewide as part of Idaho's Statehood Day celebration on July 3.

The dedication will begin at 12:30 p.m. The ceremony will include a free concert by BJC alumnus Gib Hochstrasser and his Kings of Swing.

Labor and funds to build the amphitheatre were donated by Boise businessmen Jim Nelson, Nelson Sand and Gravel, and Ron Yanke, Yanke Machine Shop.

The 16-foot-tall berm shaped in a semi-circle will seat 600 people. The project is valued at \$250,000. □



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BSU, IBM TEAM UP TO HELP BUSINESSES

Boise State University and IBM Corp. have joined forces to establish a program that will increase the use of computer technology in area manufacturing businesses.

The College of Technology will receive hardware and software worth \$800,000 as the latest partner in IBM's nationwide Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) in Higher Education Alliance.

Computer integrated manufacturing is a concept that links product engineering and design with manufacturing, business and marketing functions through the use of computer networks.

The CIM center at Boise State will be used to show how each phase of making a product—design, engineering, production, sales and distribution—can be improved through the use of computer networks.

The result will be improvements in the productivity, competitiveness and profit of area manufacturers. This is especially true of small firms that have not automated their processes, says BSU President John Keiser.

In addition to assisting industry, the CIM center will be an integral part of BSU's new two-year program in manufacturing technology. Students who learn integrated manufacturing will be valuable employees as industries begin to adopt the concept, Keiser says.

IBM has selected 70 colleges and universities nationally to participate in the program. Boise State is the only institution in the Intermountain West to be selected. As such, BSU will serve businesses from Montana, Wyoming and Utah as well as Idaho. □

TRUEBLOOD DONATES MYCOLOGY BOOKS

Ellen Trueblood, a self-educated and nationally recognized expert on mushrooms and fungi in southern Idaho, has donated 130 books on the field of mycology to the Boise State Library.

Featured in the collection are rare and out-of-print books, including several 19th century British monographs.

The rare books will go into a special collection, while the more popular books will be entered into the regular Library shelves.

In addition Trueblood donated her mycology journals and personal field trip notebooks.

Trueblood, widow of outdoor writer Ted Trueblood, began her mycology studies in 1955. She subsequently authored and co-authored numerous professional papers on the fungi of the Owyhee region. She currently lives in Nampa. □

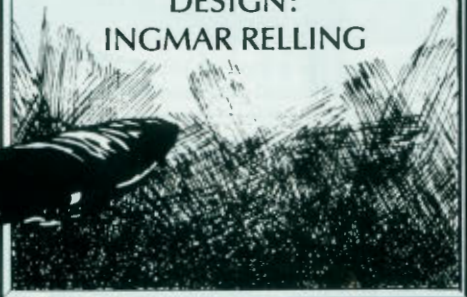
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SUMMER STUDENTS CAN DIAL-A-CLASS

Students who wish to take summer courses at Boise State this year will be able to "call in" their registrations and pay fees over the telephone — the first time this service has been offered at the university.

According to William L. Jensen, dean of Continuing Education at Boise State, the phone-in system is a pilot program for summer courses only.

"The benefits are obvious," says Jensen. "Before this, a student who lived in McCall, for example, and wanted to take a summer class here would have to drive all the way to Boise just to register for that one class."

According to Susanna Yunker, BSU registrar, the university's long-range plans may eventually allow part-time students to register and drop and/or add classes prior to fall and spring semesters via the telephone.

A primary reason that full-time students would not be able to register over the phone is because they are required to meet with academic advisers on campus.

Students who register over the telephone this summer may use their credit card number to pay for the courses. To register by phone, students must have turned in an application for admission at least one week before they call. □

'COLD-DRILL' OFFERS CENTENNIAL EDITION

The Idaho Centennial edition of Boise State University's literary magazine *cold-drill* is now available, featuring its usual unusual assortment of art, stories and special prizes.

Packaged in a cardboard box, *cold-drill* includes small books of essays, short stories and poetry; and a handsome card illustrating the state flower syringa with a package of seeds attached.

Also included are a new pop-up card of downtown Boise; a collection of art reproductions by Idaho painters, photographers and illustrators; a small book on all the films made in Idaho; and a ready-to-make Idaho party hat.

The deluxe edition includes all the above plus MacSpudd!, an Idaho Apple computer game, and *Life in the Upper Country*, the diary of the life and death of an Idaho farm near Sweet. The book was written by Evelyn Amos, now of Emmett.

Cold-drill is available from the BSU Bookstore, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725, for \$6.95. The deluxe edition is \$19.95. A special edition, including an artist's edition of *Life in the Upper Country*, is available for \$100. Phone orders can be placed by calling 385-1404. □

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5 GRANTS AWARDED FOR YEAR OF CITY

Five research projects exploring the governmental, economic, cultural, social and environmental aspects of Idaho's cities have been funded by BSU President John Keiser in honor of the Year of the City.

Five new Year of the City projects will be funded for each of the next two years. Keiser has allocated \$50,000 for each year that the grants will be awarded.

The purpose of the grant program, says Keiser, is to bring the university together with community groups to "think globally" and act locally.

Thirty-two proposals were submitted by a committee of deans and faculty members. The five projects selected for 1990 include:

- **Environmental** — "Solid Waste Management." A project to identify past management practices, provide an overview of current programs and delineate the major issues that communities in Ada and Canyon counties will face in managing solid wastes through the year 2010. Eldon Edmundson, dean of the College of Health Science, and Ken Hollenbaugh, dean of the Graduate College, are the principal researchers.

- **Governmental** — "The Urban West: Managing Growth and Decline." A comparative study of Boise and nine Western cities exploring the positive and negative impacts of growth, as well as the policies and procedures used by these governments to manage growth within their jurisdictions. The study will also compare Boise's road system with those nine cities. Public affairs director James Weatherby and political science assistant professor Stephanie Witt are the principal researchers.

- **Social** — "Quality of Life Assessment of Blaine, Canyon, Elmore and Valley counties." An assessment of management strategies and priorities using the Boise Future Foundation quality of life survey. Edmundson is the principal researcher.

- **Cultural** — "Development of a Summer Music-Theater Festival." A project to establish a unique summer music and theater festival built around a series of professional orchestra, band and jazz concerts and staged musical events to be performed during a three-week period at the BSU amphitheatre. Associate professor of music Michael Samball is the principal researcher.

- **Economic** — "Financing Area Growth." A study analyzing projected population growth and tax revenue growth to determine if burdens caused by increasing population are being adequately financed. □

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RAPTOR CENTER LANDS AT BSU

Boise State will become a national center for public lands raptor research as the host institution for the newly formed Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center. (RRTAC).

At least \$5 million to study birds of prey is expected to flow into the center within the next several years. The center is formed by a cooperative agreement with BSU, Idaho State University, the University of Idaho, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and The Peregrine Fund.

Tom Cade, director of raptor research at BSU, says the new center will eventually house six to eight BLM scientists plus support staff. The main research emphasis will deal with BLM lands and issues, says Cade, but all public land agencies will be involved. In addition, Peregrine Fund research will cover private land concerns.

BSU President John Keiser is eyeing two alternatives to house the new center. One would require a two- to three-story addition to the old science building, using an existing courtyard space. The second would relocate the physics department in an expanded Simplot/Micron Technology Center, freeing the Science/Nursing Building for the RRTAC and the biology department. Any building funds will be privately donated.

Initial federal funding for RRTAC research springs from monies allocated to study the impact of the expanded National Guard tank training area, located within the BLM's Birds of Prey Natural Area.

The center is expected to provide additional opportunities for graduate and undergraduate biology and raptor biology students. □

TOM CADE NAMED TO NEW POSITION

Tom Cade, professor of biology and head of the Raptor Research Center at BSU, has stepped down as chairman of the board of The Peregrine Fund. He has been named founding chairman, a lifetime position.

Cade began The Peregrine Fund in 1970 at Cornell University to prevent the extinction of the endangered peregrine falcon, which at that time was being decimated by DDT and other pesticides.

The Peregrine Fund is now located south of Boise at the World Center for Birds of Prey. It continues to reintroduce peregrine falcons into the wild, and has expanded its work to include propagation, reintroduction and study of tropical raptors. □

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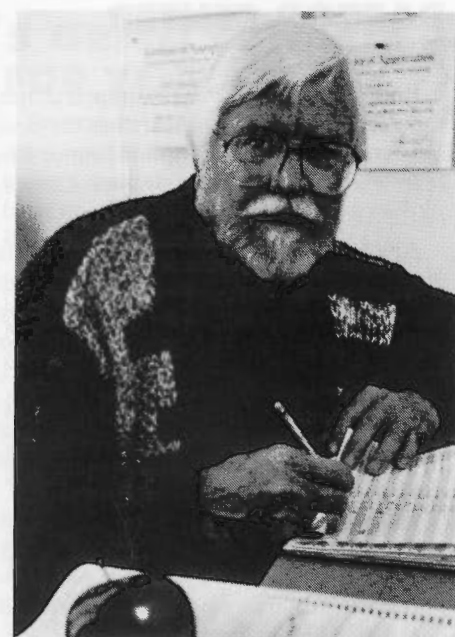
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Harry Steger

UNIVERSITY SAYS FAREWELL TO SIX

By Steve Martin

Perhaps Harry Steger puts it best when he discusses his profession. "A sense of fulfillment in teaching ultimately has nothing to do with the material," he says. "Material reward is nonexistent and probably always will be. But to know that one has had a moment to teach, to share pain, to counsel, to feed, even to perform marriages for students, there is the satisfaction and a small sense of purpose."

The comments by Steger, one of six Boise State faculty and staff members who will retire at the conclusion of this academic year, signify why he and his colleagues chose the teaching profession.

Traveling, cheering on the Broncos, fishing trips and just plain relaxing are among the retirement plans of Steger, Gail Ison, Robert Hibbs, Jean MacInnis, Tom Olson and Rachel Terry. Between them, the six have a combined total of 126 years with BSU, and each leaves the university with a sense of accomplishment and fond memories.

Steger, a psychology professor who came to Boise State in 1972, holds a bachelor's degree in literature, a master's in school psychology and counseling, and a Ph.D. in educational psychology and counseling from the University of Kentucky. As a member of the Boise State faculty, he served on the ASBSU Judiciary Board, was an adviser to the BSU Black Student Union, and has taught in the honors program. In 1988, Steger received the ASBSU Outstanding Teacher Award for the College of Education. This spring he was selected for

membership in Phi Kappa Phi by the honor society's Boise State chapter. His wife will also retire soon, and the couple's future plans include travel abroad.

Steger has often shared his home with his students, entertaining all of them for lunch throughout his years at BSU. A graduate of divinity school and a Baptist minister, Steger has also performed weddings for his students.

Ison, also a psychology professor, is a graduate of Idaho State College and Brigham Young University and earned his Ph.D. at the University of Oregon. He served as director of the Idaho State School and Hospital before starting as an instructor at BSU in 1970. Ison says his best moments have come "when I see the lights go on behind the student's eyes." He also is gratified when his students are successfully placed in prestigious graduate schools, which is difficult to do and quite a compliment, he adds. Retirement will bring travel, including "prowling around the Northwest," where he hopes to do an informal geological study of the terrain.

Hibbs has been a chemistry professor at BSU since 1965. He is a graduate of the University of Florida and earned his Ph.D. at Washington State University. He taught agriculture at the University of Idaho for seven years prior to joining Boise State. Like Ison, Hibbs has been proud to see several of his students go on to distinguished careers in the chemistry field. His retirement will only be from his duties as instructor. He plans to spend more time in his BSU-based commercial lab. Hibbs



CHUCK SCHERER PHOTOS

Robert Hibbs

founded the lab, which is used primarily by Idaho industry and food processing plants to test food, water and fuel for harmful components.

MacInnis is a senior instructor in dental assisting. She started her career at BSU in 1963, shortly after earning her teaching certificate at the University of North Carolina. She founded the university's dental education program and has watched more than 900 graduates pass through the program during her 28 years as an instructor. For 15 years, she has served as the Idaho delegate to the national dental convention. Retirement will bring motor home and boat excursions with her husband and pursuits of tole painting, needlepoint and crafts. She also hopes to continue attending BSU football and basketball games. Her real goal, however, is to "just relax!"

Olson, a math instructor, earned his bachelor of arts in mathematics in 1957 at the University of Idaho and then taught math at Jerome High School for 13 years. In 1975, he received an associate's degree in drafting technology at BSU, where he then moved into an instructor's position for special topics in math, physics and statistics. His retirement plans include golfing and fishing, "building a lot of fly rods," and volunteer work for his church.

Terry has worked in the cataloging department of the BSU Library since 1971, during which time the university's collection has grown to nearly 300,000 volumes. Terry now plans to devote more time to knitting and candy making. A former BSU student, she, like MacInnis, loves basketball and plans to continue cheering on the Broncos from the stands. □

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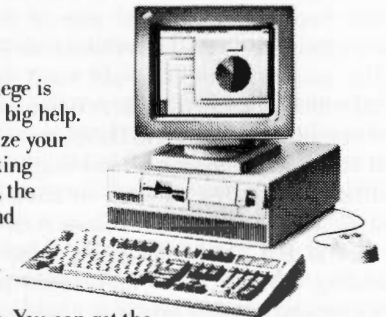


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JUSTICE SERVED BY DAYS AT BJC

By Amy Stahl

Robert Bakes took advantage of all the things a small college offered in the early 1950s. One of about 400 students at Boise Junior College, Bakes played first base on the baseball team, sang in the choir and won a write-in campaign to become student body president.

Although today he might be considered a Big Man On Campus, 38 years ago BJC "wasn't a big enough campus to be a big man on," Bakes says. His sphere of influence, however, has grown. The one-time ukelele player is now chief justice of the Idaho Supreme Court and one of Boise State's four Distinguished Alumni for 1990.

His memories of BJC are fond ones, filled with music and friends. A Boise native and one of seven children, Bakes was a liberal arts major who says he was inspired by instructors like Joe Spulnik in chemistry and C. Griffith Bratt in music. And the classes at BJC, although small, were demanding. "Being small they could pour more on you," Bakes says with a smile.

Bakes received an associate's degree in 1952, then went on to earn a bachelor's degree in 1954 from the University of Idaho. He received his law degree from the U of I in 1956. Fresh out of school, Bakes won a job teaching at the University of Illinois, but he soon returned to Idaho where he was legal counsel for the Idaho State Tax Collector, assistant U.S. attorney for Idaho and a senior partner at Bakes, Ward and Bates.

Gov. Cecil Andrus appointed Bakes to the Idaho Supreme Court on Dec. 30, 1971. He was elected to a four-year term as chief justice in May 1989.

The position requires a well-rounded background because of the diversity of issues addressed by the court. Bakes explains, "It's as broad as the experience of man." The death penalty, zoning conflicts and personal injury compensation are but a few of the sensitive and often controversial issues facing the court. What are the job's biggest challenges? "To meet the changing needs of society and cope with problems of increasing crime caused by drugs," Bakes says.

Although the chief justice finds his profession rewarding, he's worried by the skyrocketing costs of legal services and the



CHUCK SCHIEER PHOTO

"It's as broad as the experience of man," Bakes says of his job as Supreme Court chief justice.

threat posed by ever-increasing numbers of civil and criminal cases. "Justice delayed is justice denied," he says, adding that the court is working hard to keep pace with the demand. He compares the five-year backlog of civil cases in Los Angeles to Idaho, where it takes 18 months to bring a civil case to trial.

There are other frustrations. "You're dealing with the problems of society so you're going to be constantly immersed in problems," Bakes says, leaning back at the desk in his spacious downtown office. "It's real-life controversy with real-life people

who are going to be helped or hurt."

Yet the satisfaction is real, too. "There are a lot of rewards for helping people."

Outside the courtroom, Bakes enjoys gardening, cross-country skiing, fly fishing and relaxing with his wife, Lurleen, and their family. And although his BJC days are long past, music continues to be an important part in his life. He's toned it down a bit, forgoing high-spirited sessions with a guitar and banjo at college dances, but Bakes is still singing as a baritone with the Boise Master Chorale. □

'DISTINGUISHED' 4 FETED BY UNIVERSITY

This year's winners of Boise State's Distinguished Alumni Award have assembled an impressive set of job titles during their lifetimes of achievement—NASA nuclear scientist, Idaho Supreme Court justice, author/ screenwriter and cancer researcher.

Started in 1988 to recognize achievements by BSU alumni, the awards were presented at the Top Ten Scholars banquet in April. These four bring the total honored by the university's Alumni Association to 10.

Those receiving the 1990 Distinguished Alumni Awards were:

GARY BENNETT, a 1960 associate of arts graduate from Boise Junior College who is responsible for propulsion systems for NASA.

For almost nine years Bennett managed the nuclear operations and safety program for the power supplies for the Galileo and Ulysses spacecrafts. During that time he also served on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

He has served on several national technical committees on electric propulsion, aerospace power and astronomy, and received several awards for his work, the latest coming from NASA in 1989 for sustained performance. Bennett lives in Rockville, Md.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, a 1939 graduate of BJC, used his military adventures as the basis for several best-selling books, one of which became the popular movie *BAT-21*, starring Gene Hackman and Danny Glover.

Anderson was a bomber commander during World War II. He flew air evac missions during the Korean War, and later commanded a military weather reconnaissance squadron that flew through hurricanes,



BSU honored four of its graduates with the Distinguished Alumni Award at the Alumni Association's 1990 Top Ten Scholars/Distinguished Alumni banquet in April. Receiving the award were, from left to right: William Anderson, Robert Bakes, Gary Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. Grove Haddock of Meridian, parents of the late Diane Haddock Russell.

over the North Pole and through clouds of nuclear test bombs.

Those experiences have led to 16 books and hundreds of magazine articles. In addition to *BAT-21*, his book *Hurricane Hunters* became a television movie of the week.

Anderson recently moved from California back to Boise, where he resides with his wife, Dortha, also a BJC alum.

DIANE HADDOCK RUSSELL is the first graduate to receive the Distinguished Alumni Award posthumously. She died of cancer in September in Tampa, Fla.

Russell was internationally known for her pioneering research in cell growth. She believed the hormone prolactin was critical to the normal and cancerous growth of cells. A 1988 paper showed how prolactin can

stimulate a tumor-promoting enzyme with the nucleus of an individual cell.

Russell was one of 27 female scientists included in the Institute for Scientific Information's list of the 1,000 contemporary scientists most cited between 1965 and 1978.

She was in her mid-20s when she attended BJC in 1960-61. She was professor of pharmacology at the University of Arizona Medical School for several years before becoming professor and chair of the department of pharmacology and therapeutics at the University of South Florida.

The fourth Distinguished Alumni Award went to **ROBERT BAKES**, a 1952 BJC graduate who serves as chief justice of the Idaho Supreme Court. (See profile on opposite page.) □

ELAINE ELLIOTT ORCHESTRATES WINNING BASKETBALL PROGRAM

By LaVelle Gardner

Tempo has more than just a musical meaning to Elaine Elliott. As the daughter of Boise State music professors Wilber and Catherine Elliott, she grew up in an environment filled with song. And as the University of Utah's women's head basketball coach, she knows the importance of tempo on the court.

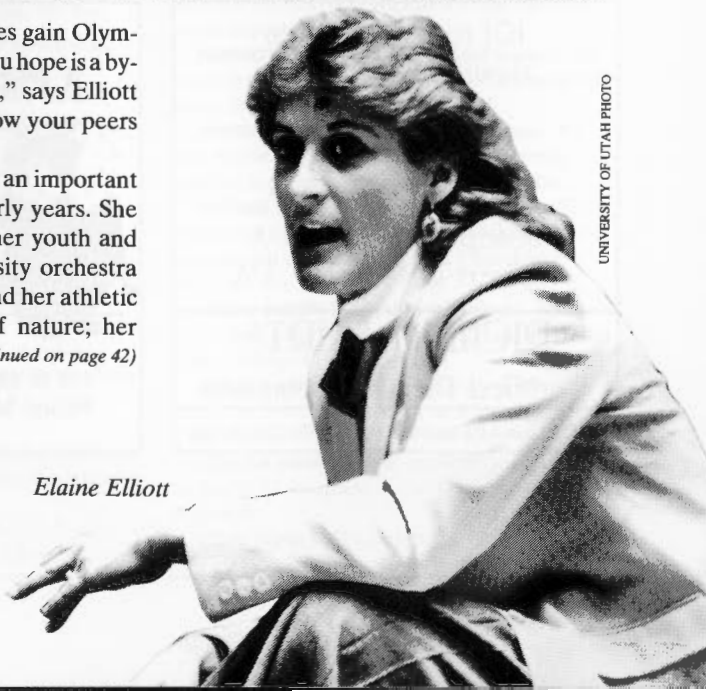
Elliott also knows how to win. As a result of seven successful years as the Lady Utes' head coach, the 1977 BSU graduate and two-time NCAA Region 7 and High Country Athletic Conference Coach of the Year was recently selected to coach the East women's basketball team at the 1990 Olympic Festival.

The festival, which is held every non-Olympic year, is an entry-level competition

designed to help young athletes gain Olympic training. "It's something you hope is a by-product of a successful career," says Elliott of the honor. "It's nice to know your peers think enough of you."

Not surprisingly, music was an important part of Elliott's life in her early years. She played the cello throughout her youth and was a member of the university orchestra her freshman year at BSU. And her athletic ability was hardly a fluke of nature; her

(Continued on page 42)



Elaine Elliott



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IN TOUCH...

Our policy is to print as much "In Touch" information as possible. Send your letters to the BSU Alumni Association, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. In addition, if you know someone who would make a good feature story in our "Alumnotes" section, contact the Office of News Services at the same address.

50s

DONALD MAYPOLE, AA, general arts and sciences, '54, has recently returned from Kenya, Africa. Maypole led a group of U.S. social workers who studied health and social service systems in Kenya.

NORMA HARRIS, AA, general arts and sciences, '55, is the principal of Grace High School near Soda Springs.

DONALD SUTHERLAND, AA, general arts and sciences, '56, has retired after 29 years of teaching.

JUDI CAMPBELL, AA, general arts and sciences, '59, is the CEO and president of International Mustard Inc. in Boise.

60s

JIM LITTLE, BA, accounting, '67, is the president of Cattle Marketing Information Services, a non-profit Denver corporation.

DAVID RUNNER, BA, music, '69, has been promoted to a full professor at Milligan College in Tennessee.

70s

BOB MUFFLEY, BBA, marketing, '70, has been appointed chairman of the Conventional Mortgage Programs Subcommittee of the National Association of Realtors.

GENE AMI, BA, public administration, '71, is an 18-year employee of the city of Boise.

EVE WILLIAMSON, BA, social work, '71, and her husband have opened Williamson's Gallery and Framing in Boise.

RODNEY BOSLAU, AAS, drafting technology, '72, is a senior black belt instructor and the owner of the Idaho Karate Kung Fu School of Defense in Boise and Meridian.

STEPHEN FORREY, BS, mathematics, '72, is the manager of West One Bank in Homedale.

MICHAEL FRITH, BA, social science, '73, recently completed his MBA at the University of Idaho.

J. DAVID OBER, BS, accounting, '73, has been named vice president and controller of retail accounting for Albertson's.

J. BURDETTE PRATT, BBA, general business, '73, has been appointed an Oregon district court judge for Malheur County.

DONALD DANIELS, BBA, general business, '75, is based in San Francisco as a flight engineer on Boeing 727s.

DAVE JESSICK, BBA, accounting, '75, has been promoted to vice president/corporate controller for Payless Drug Stores.

JAMES SIMS, MA, elementary education, '75,

has completed his Ph.D. in education administration at the University of California-Santa Barbara.

HENRY ARTIS, BA, real estate, '76, has joined the Idaho Business and Economic Development Center at BSU as director of training.

DAVE DEAN, BBA, business administration, '76, is the president of Western Recycling in Boise.

ROD SCOTT, MBA, '76, works for Trus Joist Corp. in Valdosta, Ga., as the company's eastern division construction manager.

JOAN ZAUHA, BA, social work, '76, is the human resource director for Bingham Memorial Hospital in Blackfoot, and the 1990 president of the Greater Blackfoot Area Chamber of Commerce.

PAUL DeLONG, MBA, '77, presented a segment on fringe benefits at Idaho State University's 11th annual panel discussion on employment issues.

MONNA NICHOLS, BA, art/secondary education, '77, exhibited her work at the Main Gallery in Boise.

MARALYN SOMMER, BM, music, '77, manages the Philharmonic Orchestra of Tucson, Ariz.

STEVE DOBBINS, BBA, accounting, '78, is the owner of Corvette & Performance Auto Inc. in Boise.

DAVID HAMMERQUIST, political science, is an associate practicing general law with the Boise law firm of Ringert, Clark, Harrington, Reid, Christenson and Kaufman.

GARLAND KYLES, BA, education, '78, is teaching third grade at Castleford Elementary School.

ERICK LACE, MBA, '78, has been promoted to director of human resources at Allians Insurance Group in California.

JEFF SCHAUER, BS, mathematics/secondary education, '78, was named the October teacher of the month at Ontario High School in Ontario, Ore.

CELIA GOULD, BA, political science, '79, is a District 23 Representative in the Idaho Legislature.

BERNICE MOTICHKA, BFA, art, '79, was named the December artist of the month for Purple Sage Creative Arts Inc. in Nampa.

80s

LESLIE GOURLEY, BBA, accounting, '80, has been promoted to a management position at LeMaster & Daniels, a Spokane CPA firm.

ROSEMARIE LaROCCO, BA, communication, '80, has reported for duty in Washington. LaRocco is an adjutant for the U.S. Army Information Systems Command.

MIKE BALBAS, physical education, '81, is director of the Idaho Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

KEVIN McDONALD, BBA, marketing, '81, has been promoted to local sales manager of KBCI-TV.

SAMUEL MILLER, BS, biology, '81, is a squadron's directorate of operations executive officer and was recently awarded a U.S. Air Force achievement medal.

SALLY THOMAS, BA, English, '81, is president and executive director of the Idaho Community Foundation.

TIM JESKE, BA, political science, '82, is an assistant professor at Whitman College in

Walla Walla, Wash., and is working toward a Ph.D. at the University of Washington in Seattle.

ANDREW ANDERSON, MBA, '83, is president of the Associated Taxpayers of Idaho.

NANCY BRENDLINGER, BA, political science, '83, has completed her Ph.D. in political science at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio.

MATT EAMES, BA, political science, '83, is assistant director of the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry.

INAKI LETE, BBA, real estate, '83, is a 13-year employee of Albertson's and was recently promoted to grocery manager/assistant store director at the Emmett store.

BOB MALONEY, AS, marketing/mid-management, '83, is the owner of Pomerelle Portrait Design Studio in Rupert. Maloney was also named Idaho's 1990 photographer of the year by the Professional Photographers Association of Idaho.

TIM MITCHELL, BS, sociology, '83, is public relations director for Elgin Syferd Drake Communications in Boise.

MARLYSS MEYER, BS, political science, '83, is a graduate student at BSU, and is the supervisor of business and industry at the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

BEAU PARENT, MBA, '83, and his wife have won Subaru's "Best Retailer Promotion" award for a program to collect used ski equipment and clothing for Idaho Special Olympics and the Idaho Troubled Youth program. More than 300 retailers participate in Subaru's "Deduct-a-Ski" program.

DARLA PUMPHREY, BM, music, '83, is a flutist with Inland Empire, Bakersfield and Musica da Camera symphonies in California.

VICKIE CARRUTHERS, BBA, business education, '84, is co-owner of Signature Events Inc. in Boise.

SCOTT EARNEST, CC, agricultural equipment technology, '84, has been promoted to test engineer product manager at Micron Technology in Boise.

PATTY HINKEL, BBA, general business, '84, is co-owner of The Quilt Crossing in Boise.

JOAN KASSON, BA, political science, '84, works for the Alaska governor's office as a senior analyst specializing in telecommunications.

DAVID REID, BA, '84 has been promoted to director of Morrison Knudsen's risk management department.

HARRIETTE TAYLOR, BA, political science, '84, is a computer operator for Naval Oceanography in St. Louis.

JEFFREY WEST, BA, finance/real estate, '84, was recently promoted to a junior internal auditor for Consolidated Freightways, Inc.

MICHAEL BITTNER, BA, political science, '85, is employed at the University of Washington as an assistant to the director for Canadian studies.

KAREN BREIDT, BA, political science, '85, is the coordinator for student programs at Weber State College in Ogden, Utah.

REBECCA BROADBENT, BA, political science, '85, is an associate attorney at Kipp and Christian, a Salt Lake City law firm.

STEPHEN GAARDER, BS, political science, '85, is in the Ph.D. program at the University of Arizona.

JOHN HOMAN, BS, political science, '85,

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completed law school in 1987 and now works as deputy attorney general for the Idaho Department of Water Resources in Boise.

SHIRLEY KEYES, BA, elementary education, '85, is the director of the Carden School in Boise.

ROD MALONE, BS, elementary education, '85, has been selected as Canyon Conference coach of the year.

WILLIS ROBINETTE, BBA, finance, '85, was promoted to manager of the West One Bank in Hazelton.

JO VEATCH, BBA, marketing, '85, has been promoted to sales promotion manager for the Boise printer division of Hewlett-Packard Co.

JOHN LIEBENTHAL, BA, music/business, '86, is a marketing publications writer and editor at Micron Technology in Boise.

VALENCIA BILYEU, BA, political science, '86, is in the MBA program at California State University-Long Beach.

ROBERT FRIEND, MBA, '86, is the director of research for the Inland Press Association in Park Ridge, Ill.

LAURIE GANDIAGA, BA, education, '86, is teaching at Castleford High School in Buhl.

DOUGLAS HEDRIX, BA, political science, '87, is in the MBA program at Boise State.

JAMES ADAMS, BBA, marketing, '87, has started a landscape contracting/nursery business in Boise.

JAMES BLEVINS, BS, biology, '87, is working on a master of science degree at Western Washington University.

DOUGLAS MILLER, BA, political science, '87, is in the master's of public administration program at Boise State.

LISA RICKEY, BA, English, '87, is working for Northwest Telco in Boise as a customer service representative.

VERA SCHUMAKER, BBA, management/human resource, '87, is a site administrator for the West Coast Radar System at Mountain Home Air Force Base.

ROSS DINKELSPIEL, BA, communication, '88, has been named the promotion director for KCPX and KUTR Radio in Salt Lake City.

TERRY DOTY, AAS, drafting technology, '88, has been promoted to drafting and design manager/local sales manager for Lodge Logs in Boise.

NAN RICK, MA, art/secondary education, '88, is the owner of the 10th Street Book Gallery in Boise.

KENNETH SIMPSON, BA, history/secondary education, '88, is serving as platoon fire direction officer in Fort Polk, La.

CAROLYN PICCONE MANWARING, BM, music, '88, is organist for All Saints Episcopal Church in Boise and has a private piano studio.

JASON THOMAS, BBA, accounting, '88, works as an accountant for Kafoury Armstrong in Nevada. Thomas has also started his own comic syndicate — Holiday Features.

CARRIE KELSEY, BBA, accounting, '89, passed the National Certified Public Accountant examination.

WILLIAM SMILEY, BBA, accounting, '89, is an information specialist with the Idaho Business and Economic Development Center at Boise State.

DAN SMITH, BS, physical education, '89, recently completed recruit training at Recruit Training Command in Great Lakes, Ill.



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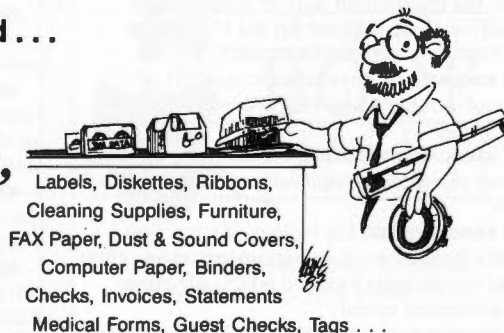
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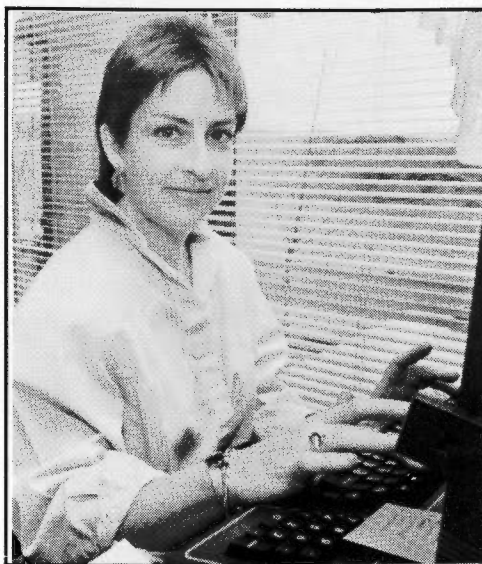
WEDDINGS

RICK KALLAS and Jennifer Steele, Boise, Aug. 12
CAREY McNEAL and Melissa Gould, Boise, Sept. 16
WENDY MORGAN and Roger Leatham, Nampa, Sept. 23
MARK HEIL and **KAREN CARR**, Boise, Oct. 8
TONY FONES and **CYNTHIA HILL**, Boise, Oct. 14
DAVID BAUMANN and Jane Urresti, Boise, Oct. 28
RONALD FLECHSIG and Lisa Perme, Boise, Nov. 11
Paul Higginbotham II and **NOEL PRICE**, Boise, Nov. 18
Michael Beymer and **KAREN ANN LEE**, Boise, Nov. 18
Jeff Cecil and **LORIE McCLISH**, Boise, Dec. 9
Richard Kinder and **TRACY WERBER**, Boise, Dec. 9
Todd Bledsoe and **MICHELLE MARCHANT**, Boise, Dec. 16
Dan S. Dallas and **KATHERINE BADEN**, Boise, Dec. 16
CLINTON LeTOURRETTE and Hope Yandle, Boise, Dec. 17
JEFF WALL and Annette Geffen, Boise, Dec. 23
DUANE CRISWELL and Linda Griffith, Boise, Dec. 28
Michael Thiessen and **KAREN FREDRICKSON**, Boise, Dec. 28
Scot McGavin and **REBECCA EISENMAN**, Boise, Dec. 29
JEFFREY CATES and **SANDRA SPIDELL-SNOW**, Mountlake Terrace, Wash., Dec. 30
Ron Sorenson and **GINA SMUTNY**, Boise, Dec. 30
Jeffrey Yeo and **JETTE MORACHE**, Boise, Dec. 30
MICHAEL DOLBY and **MELISSA WHITEMAN**, San Francisco, Jan. 6
Andrew Bailey and **CHERYL SCHONHARDT**, London, Feb. 3
KELLY BOLEN and Lori Weber, Boise, Feb. 16.

DEATHS

CLYDE CROOKS, AA, general arts and sciences, '34, died March 3 in Boise at the age of 75. Crooks was a member of the Elks Lodge #310, Delta Chi, Immanuel Methodist Church and the First United Methodist Church.
EARL MATHEWS, AA, arts and sciences, '41, died Jan. 27 in Seattle at age 68. Mathews had served with the U.S. Air Force, and had been a member of Kiwanis and Rotary International.
SAMUEL ROMANS, AA, arts and sciences, '49, died Jan. 14 in Boise at age 63. Romans served in the U.S. Air Force. He was a co-founder of Frontier Tire Company in Boise. He coached Optimist Little League Football for 25 years and sponsored teams for 10 years.
WILLIAM DRENKER, BS, accounting, '72, died Nov. 24 in Boise at age 42. At the time of his death, he was president and general manager of Practice Management Inc., a business he started in 1974.
WINIFRED SMYTH AMBROSE, MBA, '78, died Feb. 16 in Boise at age 71. Ambrose had served in a volunteer capacity with many organizations, including Boise Junior League, Girl Scouts, Red Cross and Soroptimist International. □

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Molly O'Leary Cecil, Staff Writer, The Post Register, Challis, Idaho.

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ELLIOTT. . .

(Continued from page 37)

father, who is the BSU music department chair, was a two-year letterman at the University of Washington and played on a Husky team that reached the NCAA Final Four in 1953.

In addition to her parents, Elliott credits her basketball coach, Connie Thorngren, for her success as an athlete at BSU. "She coached me for four years and I learned a lot about myself. Of course, you can't help that at college sometimes," she says.

Elliott grew up in Tacoma, Wash., and began playing team sports early in grade school. After her family moved to Boise when she was in ninth grade, Elliott spent most of her teen-age years submerged in individual sports such as tennis. After she graduated from Capital High School and enrolled at BSU, she began to focus on team athletics again. "I really enjoyed the camaraderie of team sports. There was this nucleus of athletes that I was a part of," she recalls.

Elliott, a physical education major, became the first woman inducted into the BSU Athletic Hall of Fame. She graduated with honors and went straight to Boise High School as girls' head basketball coach. Her team won the state championship her first season and she was named Idaho's A-1 Coach of the Year.

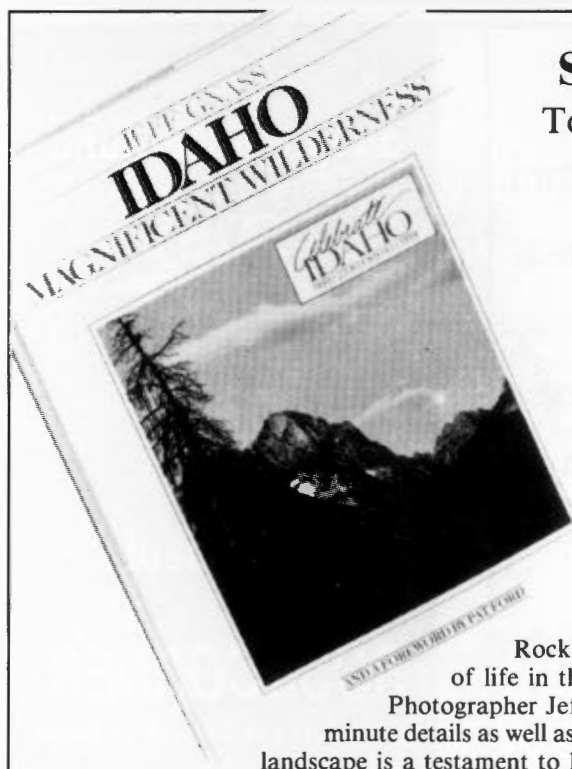
She moved to Utah in 1979 to work as assistant coach and helped women's head basketball coach Fern Gardner lead the Lady Utes to four conference championships. In 1983 Elliott was promoted to head coach, and in her first year guided her team to the women's National Invitational Tournament. Since then, Utah has won the HCAC tournament twice and has reached the first round of the NCAA three times including the 1989-90 season. In the past five years she has led the Lady Utes to four 20-win seasons, giving her a 139-64 overall record.

This summer, Elliott will be coaching Olympic hopefuls at the Olympic Festival. Who knows? With her accomplishments, the festival could be a stepping stone for a coaching position on the Olympic team. □

ALUMNI DIRECTORY DUE OUT SOON

Harris Publishing is still taking orders for the new Boise State University alumni directory, the first ever published by the school. Earlier this spring, representatives of Harris phoned BSU alumni to verify information that will go into the directory, which will include listings in alphabetical order, by class year and by geographic location.

The directory is due out in July 1990. To order a copy, call (800) 877-6554. □



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ALUMNI NOTES . . .

More than 40 San Francisco alumni attended an evening social in early April sponsored by the BSU Alumni Association. BSU President John Keiser provided the alumni with an update on the university, and representatives from the Alumni Association, Development Office and Bronco Athletic Association also spoke.

Alumni director Dyke Nally says BSU will start a chapter in the Bay area. BSU plans another social prior to the San Francisco basketball game on Dec. 18.



The communication department will conduct a survey of its alumni to determine if the goals set by the department for its majors have been achieved. Prior to the actual phone survey this fall, the department will gather the names, addresses and phone numbers of graduates between 1971-1989.

Communication alumni should send current information about themselves and other alumni who may not be receiving BSU mail to the BSU department of communication, Communication Building, Room 100, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.



Former students who have defaulted on their student loans can pay without penalty



Boise State inducted five more stars of yesteryear into its Athletic Hall of Fame in February. Inductees, all former football players, were, from left: Michel Bourgeau (80-83), Mike Holton (73-76), John Rade (81-82), Randy Trautman (78-81) and Fred Micklancic (53-54).

under a new one-time program that started in March. Borrowers in default may contact the guarantee agency holding the loan and arrange to repay the loan in full before Aug. 31, 1990.

Payment of principal and interest due on

defaulted loans will save these borrowers the cost of penalties, administrative charges and collection fees—costs that can total up to 35 percent of the debt. Consumer credit reporting agencies will receive notice that a loan has been paid in full. □

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NEW SCHOLARSHIP HONORS BEEMAN

An endowed scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Helen Beeman has been established by the Altrusa Club at BSU.

The fund will provide scholarships for students pursuing pre-medical studies at the university, with a preference being given to women.

Beeman was a pathologist at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center. She was a pioneer in the field of nuclear diagnostic medicine and was a founder of Treasure Valley Laboratory Inc. in Boise.

Beeman was honored as an emeritus fellow of the College of American Pathologists. She retired from the practice of medicine in 1982, but continued to consult with Boise area attorneys in medically related litigation.

She was a member of the Altrusa Club of Boise and served as its president from 1969 to 1971. In 1981, she received the club's Woman of Achievement award. Beeman was also a supporter of numerous professional, community and political organizations. She died in August 1989 in Boise.

Contributions to the Dr. Helen Beeman Altrusa Memorial Scholarship can be made to the Boise State University Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. For information, call the Foundation at 385-3276. □

DONOR NOTES

- Hewlett-Packard donated \$67,440 worth of equipment for the university's electronics technology program.
- Boise State's outdoor recreation program for the physically challenged, Alternate Mobility Adventure Seekers (AMAS) recently received grants of \$550 from the US West Foundation; \$600 from Dr. Michael Weiss of Rehabilitation Medicine Consultants for the purchase of adaptive recreation equipment; and \$500 and \$250 from Hewlett-Packard and the J.R. Simplot Co., respectively, for the AMAS general fund.
- The Ethel C. Chapman Trust donated \$10,000 to establish a scholarship in memory of John J. Chapman.
- The BSU Foundation and the Bronco Athletic Association donated \$5,000 and \$2,500 respectively, for the establishment of a scholarship to honor the spirit of the



Jeanette Pauli and Boise Altrusa Club president Marilyn Martin present BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland with a check establishing the Dr. Helen Beeman Scholarship.

1989-90 basketball team.

- An anonymous donor gave \$15,000 to the BSU Library Fund in her name.
- J.L. McCarthy donated stock valued at \$4,912 to the Helen McCarthy Memorial History Scholarship.
- The Idaho Educational Public Broadcasting System established the Jack Schlaefle Memorial Scholarship to be given to students at Idaho's three public universities.
- Barbara Newman donated \$3,000 to the A.R. Scott Memorial Scholarship fund.
- ParkCenter Club donated \$2,222 to the Brian K. Scott Athletic Endowed Scholarship.
- JoAnna DeMeyer donated \$2,000 to the Albert and Hazel DeMeyer Nursing Scholarship.
- Dr. George Wade donated \$11,000 to athletics, the George and Sue Wade Family Athletic Scholarship and unrestricted use.
- The Langroise Foundation gave \$4,380 to the general scholarship fund.
- First Interstate Bank donated \$2,000 to the Year of the Student Scholarship.
- The Women of BSU donated \$3,600 to the Women of BSU/Pat Bullington Scholarship.
- Tammy and Mike Greinen gave \$4,000 to the construction management and engineering program.
- Contributions totaling \$4,470 have been

received for the Jim Poore Memorial Athletic Scholarship.

- Boise Cascade donated \$5,000 for Geology and Geophysics fellowships. □

HUNT SCHOLARSHIPS ESTABLISHED AT BSU

Boise State has received \$100,000 from the estate of Katherine Tyler Hunt to establish the Gov. Frank W. Hunt and Ruth Maynard Hunt Scholarship. The fund will provide scholarships for Emmett High School graduates attending BSU.

Katherine Tyler Hunt, the daughter of former Idaho Gov. Frank W. Hunt and Ruth Maynard Hunt, was raised in Emmett. She graduated from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and returned to Emmett where she worked for the city library. She developed the first subdivision in Emmett. She had a great love for children and helped many pursue their careers by assisting them with scholarships to Idaho's universities. She died in March 1989.

Katherine left the greater part of her estate to finance educational opportunities for Emmett students and chose to honor her parents by setting aside the scholarship in their names. The total endowment was divided equally among Idaho's three universities. □

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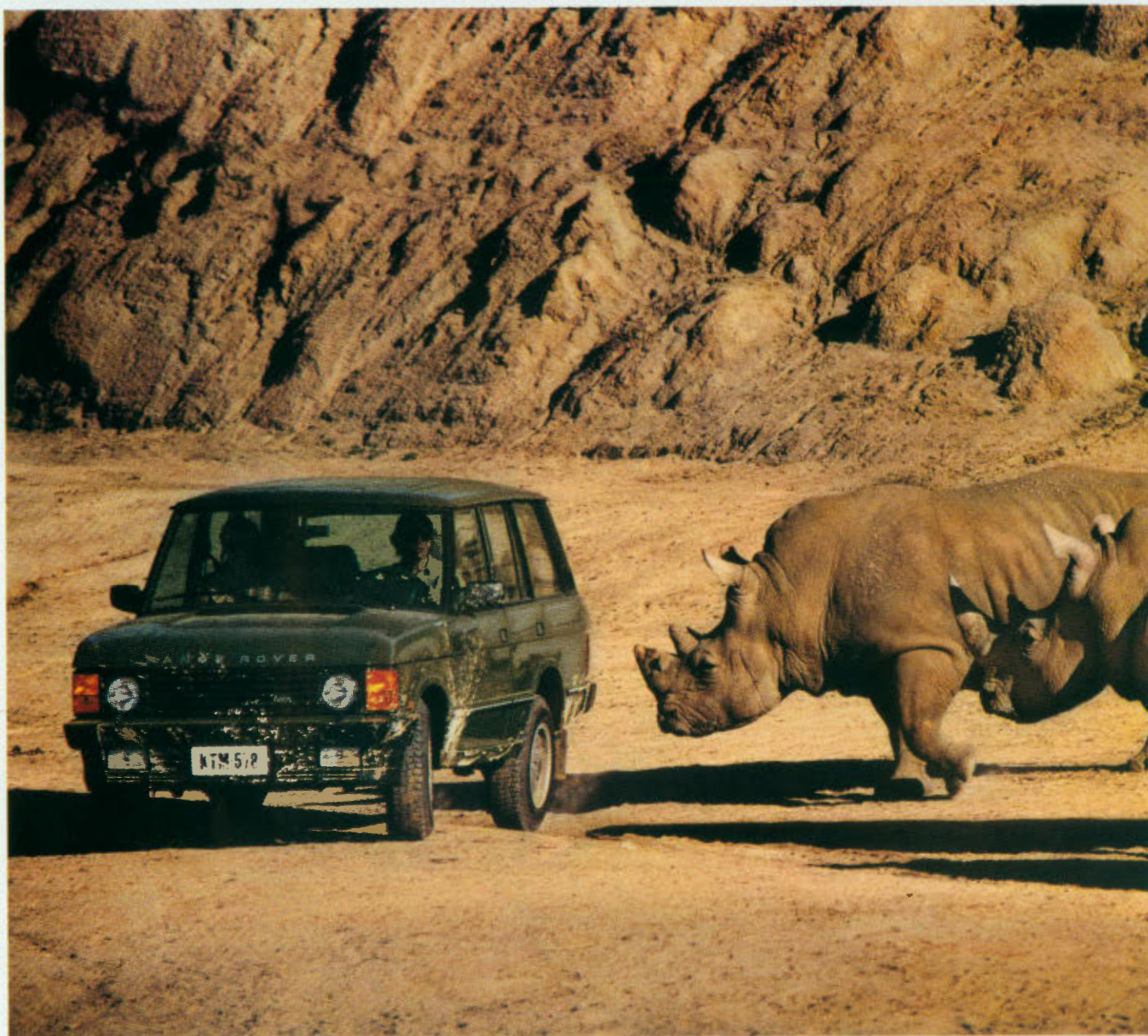


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